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PRICE TWO CENTS

EASTERN YACHT CLUB RECEIVES NEW CHALLENGE

Kaiserlicher Yacht Club of Germany Asks for Another Series of Races of the Sonder Class Yachts to Be Held in 1915

TAKES PLACE AT KIEL

United States Club Accepts and Will Hold Its Trial Races at Marblehead Harbor During July Next—Sixth of Series

A challenge for a sixth international contest with sonder yachts, to be sailed at Kiel in June, 1915, has been received from the Kaiserlicher Yacht Club, and accepted by the Eastern Yacht Club. Trial races for the American team will be sailed at Marblehead next July.

The international sonder yacht series, which began in 1906 with races at Marblehead, now stands 4 to 1 in favor of the United States. The American boats winning at Marblehead in 1906, 1909 and 1913, and at Kiel in 1911. The Germans won at Kiel in 1907. The German yachtsmen, in spite of repeated defeats, are still very keen regarding the class, and while acknowledging themselves outbuilt nearly every year, they had persevered in an effort to overtake the American flotillas. Since the races at Marblehead last fall they have been paying considerable attention to sails for the small boats, basing their experiments on a suit which Guy Lowell, owner of the American yacht Cima, left with them after the races at Kiel in 1911.

Since the introduction of sonder yachting in this country, nearly 50 of these small open boats have been built and raced with more or less success, in Buzzards bay as well as at Marblehead, and this year a class has been started in upper Long Island sound. Between a dozen or more very fast boats still available in Massachusetts bay and the new Long Island class, it is believed that the American trial races, which will begin on July 18, will bring out a good sized fleet. The selection of a team of three yachts will be made by a recently appointed committee of the Eastern Yacht Club, consisting of Henry Howard, chairman; Louis M. Clark, Commodore Herbert M. Sears and Charles P. Curtis.

As in the races at Kiel in 1907 and 1911, the principal prize will be the Emperor William cup, with the Prince Henry trophy as a second prize.

The Kiel races will be held some time after June 15, 1915, so that it will be necessary to ship the American boats before May 1. It is for that reason that the trial races are held 11 months in advance. Yachtsmen throughout the country have been invited to enter the American trials, entries for which will close on July 6.

ARMAMENT FIRMS OF GERMANY GET RUSSIAN WORK

Attempt of Krupps to Control Poutiloff Works Directs Attention to Other Negotiations

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS—Although M. Delcasse has succeeded in pacifying the anxieties of the public for the moment respecting the alleged attempt of the Krupps to control the Poutiloff works, the revelation of that effort has only succeeded in drawing attention to the less colossal but much more successful attempt on the part of the great firms of Blohm & Voss and the Vulkan Company, as well as Scheibau, to get a foothold in Russia.

The fact is that these firms have already been admitted to participation in the provision of Russian armaments and are now building cruisers and torpedo boats at Riga, Reval and at the Poutiloff wharf on the Neva. At present the Novoy Vremya declares that they have under construction four cruisers and 31 torpedo boats, mainly for defense of the Baltic.

These revelations in the Russian press have by no means been lost on the French Chamber, and M. Jaures will raise an interpellation on the subject at the first available opportunity.

ZABERN OFFICERS ARE TRANSFERRED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

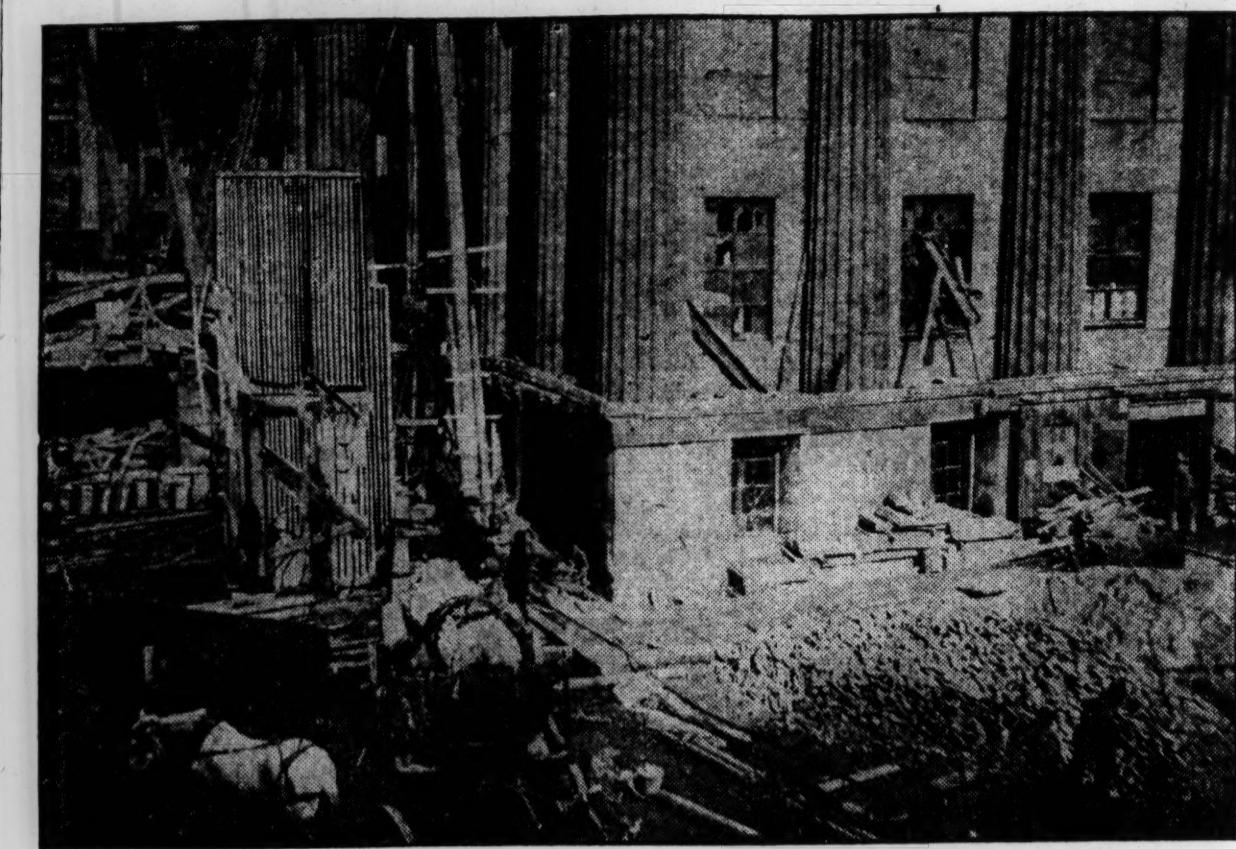
BERLIN—The war office has now transferred Colonel von Reuter officially from Zabern and placed him in command of one of the grenadier regiments of Frankfort-on-Oder.

Simultaneously Lieutenant von Forstner has been sent into Poland, where he will enjoy a sort of mild banishment.

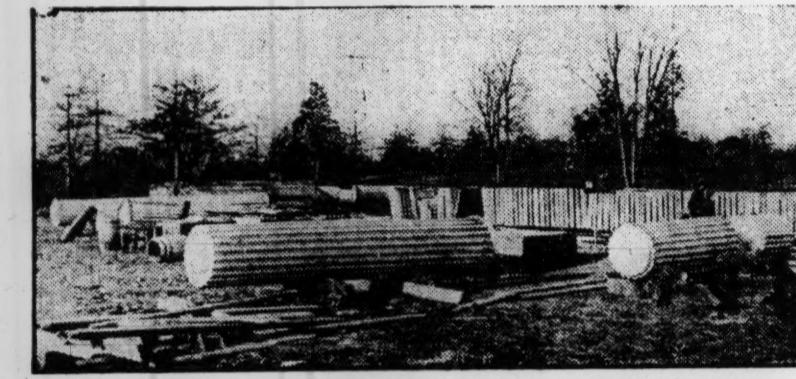
\$25,000 FIRE IN ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Fire destroyed the Salvation Army lodging house at Prince William and Water streets early today. The loss is \$25,000.

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE COLUMNS START TO MOVE



City workmen load massive stones for their trip to Franklin park



Pillars stored temporarily near Blue Hill avenue and Columbia road

SOUTH AFRICAN INDEMNITY BILL FILED BUT STATEMENT IS HELD

General Smuts Introduces Measure in Union Parliament Following Which Labor Men Seek to Pass Vote of Censure Which Fails to Get Opposition Support

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—After all no statement was made in the South African Union Parliament yesterday with reference to the indemnity bill. General Smuts in introducing the measure declared that a statement on the first reading was absolutely contrary to precedent and he refused to alter his decision.

Sir Thomas Smartt, leader of the opposition, through criticizing the government's decision for not immediately stating their case, declared that the opposition could not vote against a defense they had not heard and that they would continue to reserve their judgment until the government's case was publicly stated on Wednesday on the second reading.

This did not prevent Mr. Creswell, labor leader, from moving his vote of censure. He made a strong appeal to the leaders of various opposition party groups—Hertzog, Smartt and Merriman—for support, but with the exception of six labor members who voted with him the whole of the opposition declined to show their hands until they had the government's case before them.

Mr. Creswell rested his case largely on illegality of the deportation of the labor leaders and partially on the fact that mobilization of the troops was purely a provocative measure made with the intention of driving the strikers to extremes. The motion was seconded by another labor leader, Mr. Andrews, but the only other speakers were two members of the opposition, Duncan and Meyer, the first of whom criticized the government severely for not putting forward its case, but declared that none the less he would wait for a statement of it, whilst the second criticized their action last July as severely as on the present occasion.

The bill having been introduced and Mr. Creswell's motion vetoed, the debate

PLAYGROUND WRIT OVER MATTAPAN LOT DISMISSED

By agreement the petition of Edwin B. Barnes and nine other tax payers against various city officials to stop the taking for a playground of a lot containing 135,000 square feet in Oak Street, Mattapan, owned by Thomas L. Hayes, was dismissed in the supreme court, today. It is understood some of the persons whose names were signed to the petition say they never authorized their signatures to be affixed to the petition.

It is said that the purpose of the petition was to hold up the matter so as to give the finance commission time to investigate it and since that purpose was attained the petitioners were satisfied to have the court proceedings dropped.

To many a housekeeper the Fashion and Household Page of the Monitor represents a valued source of practical information. After the good points in each day's Fashion and Household Page are noted one of the best things that the housekeeper who receives the Monitor may do, is to pass her paper containing these good points to some one else who may also profit by them.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....20
To Foreign Countries.....30

MAYOR APPOINTS JOHN A. SULLIVAN CITY SOLICITOR

Corporation Counsel Corbett Resigns After Conference With Executive and Chairman of Finance Commission Is Named

MR. ROURKE MAY STAY

John A. Sullivan, chairman of the finance commission, today was appointed corporation counsel by Mayor Curley. His appointment followed a call made on the mayor by Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel, who tendered his resignation. Directly after the appointment the mayor said if Mr. Sullivan can do one half of what he claims he can do—\$1,000,000 a year without removing a mechanic or laborer—he is too valuable to overlook.

When asked at what time the resignation would take effect the mayor said he had so much respect for Corporation Counsel Corbett that he would leave that entirely to him.

Mayor Curley arrived at his office in city hall at 9:30 o'clock this morning and said that it is his intention to be no later than this any morning.

Henry M. Whitney was among the first to call on him to pay his respects. He says he has been a friend of the

(Continued on page ten, column four)

DUBLIN BUILDERS' LABORERS UNION GIVES UP CONTEST

Secretary of Masters Announces That Agreement Is Reached and Men Are to Return

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN—The secretary of the Master Builders Federation yesterday informed the Monitor representative that an agreement had been come to with the Builders' Laborers Union under which the men agreed to handle all material, to work with any other men and to resign from the Transport Workers Union if they were members of it and not to support it in any way.

The 3000 men at present still on strike would, he declared, be employed as rapidly as the necessary materials could be obtained.

SCHOOL VACATED; BLAZE IS SMALL

Unaware that the sound of the fire alarm was other than a call to drill, about 500 children at the Wendell Phillips school for boys in the West End marched out of the building today while a small blaze was being extinguished in one of the classrooms.

Mrs. Marie E. McCue, teacher of grade seven, telephoned to Cyrus B. Collins, the headmaster, who came up and put out the flames. Some one passing the school sent in an alarm from auxiliary box 2123. The damage was trifling.

HOUSE NOT TO AIM ALIEN ACT AT JAPANESE

Anti-Asiatic Amendment Offered to Immigration Bill Is Voted Down in 203 to 54 Ballot, Wiping Out Party Lines

NO NECESSITY SEEN

Avoidance of Possible Embarrassment of President and State Department in Negotiations Object of Decisive Move

WASHINGTON—By a vote of 203 to 54 the House today refused to make any declaration of an Asiatic exclusion policy aimed principally at Japan. All party lines were wiped out in the vote, which defeated an amendment proposed by Representative Hayes of California to the Burnett immigration bill, proposing to bar all Asiatic laborers except those exempt by treaty.

The House also defeated, 182 to 6, a substitute Japanese amendment offered by Representative Baker of California.

Democratic and Republican leaders, including Representative Mann of Illinois, joined in more than an hour's debate against embarrassing President Wilson and the state department in their negotiations with Japan. Mr. Mann appealed to the patriotism of all members, regardless of party, to defeat the amendments, which he said would inject further difficulties into the Japanese situation.

"The people of the whole country desire the exclusion of Asiatics," said Representative Hayes.

"This amendment would inject serious addition into the situation," Representative Harrison of Mississippi declared. "It would create further distrust by a friendly nation."

"The Japanese trouble lies chiefly in the headlines of California newspapers," added Representative Moore of Pennsylvania. Secretary Bryan is opposed to the Raker bill. He wants to live up to agreements and to our laws in an honorable way. The amendment would embarrass the administration and result in resentment from Japan."

Republican Leader Mann denied that Republicans were "playing politics." "None of these amendments should be agreed to," he insisted. "Dealing with our foreign relations is a delicate task. If our state department cannot eradicate these difficulties by negotiation then it is time to act. I am not prepared to invite trouble with any country. Now is the time to be cool. We ought at this time to protect California even against herself."

"There is no situation confronting the American people today that warrants these amendments," said Representative Sherley of Kentucky. He said their adoption would be a reflection upon the ability of the President and secretary of state to handle the situation.

"If these amendments would embarrass President Wilson in his negotiations, we should vote them down," said Representative Langley.

A modification of the Hayes amendment introduced by Representative Lewis

(Continued on page four, column one)

APPALACHIAN CLUB SHOWING WHITE MOUNTAIN PAINTINGS

Fourteen Art Views of Peaks and Notches Shown at Tremont Street Rooms of Walking Association—Excursion to N. H. Range Included in February Jaunts

Paintings of White mountain scenery by Miss Marion Howard are being exhibited in the Appalachian Mountain Club rooms, 1050 Tremont building. There were 14 paintings hung yesterday to remain on exhibition until Feb. 16. A favorite subject is Moat mountain, which is painted in many different lights and from several points of view. The series of small paintings includes Rattle Snake range, Carter's notch, and Kearsarge mountain. Two large pictures of mountain peaks piercing clouds are particularly noticeable.

Members of the Appalachian Club will make an excursion to Jackson, N. H., Feb. 14 to 24. The headquarters will be the Iron Mountain house and Hawthorne cottage. An excursion is also planned for Feb. 22 to Ashburnham, Mass.

Boston outings for the month include a trip Feb. 7 to Silver hill, with a five-

mile cross-country walk to Kendall Green, where the party will have lunch.

The second trip will be made to Ellis Feb. 14, where a five-mile walk will be taken to Fox hill. Lynn woods, Sanborn's ledge, Frog boulder and Holy Cross hill will be the points visited Feb. 21.

The walking trip for those who take the train to Lynn will be three miles. From Chestnut hill cross country those going on the trip Feb. 28 will walk to Allendale woods and the Arboretum, a distance of 4½ miles.

The last trip now scheduled is March 1, when club members are invited to make use of the Belmont Spring Country Club bungalow. Walks will be taken afternoon and evening. Members will

take the 3 o'clock train from the North Station and tramp to the clubhouse, then over the hills toward Lexington, returning to the clubhouse at 5 o'clock. The afternoon party tramp will cover 3½ miles and the evening tramp 2½ miles.

TANGANYIKA LINE COMPLETED; TRADE WAY TO BELGIAN CONGO

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN—The Tanganyika railway, which crosses German East Africa from Dar es Salaam to Lake Tanganyika, was completed yesterday. The line is 770 miles in length and will enable the journey to the coast to be made in two days,

SUFFRAGE WINS LOWER HOUSE IN NEW JERSEY 44 TO 4

TRENTON, N. J.—By a vote of 44 to 4 the Assembly this afternoon passed the resolution for an amendment to the constitution giving women the ballot. Speaker Beckman had the resolution sent to the Senate at once.

MINERS ASK FIVE CENT PAY RAISE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Wage demands of the United Mine Workers, in the conference with operators beginning at Philadelphia next Monday, will include:

A flat increase of 5 cents a ton; weighing before screening; a Saturday half holiday; uniform work day and day wage scale, and a two-year contract.

BEVERLY HAS FIRE

BEVERLY, Mass.—Damage of \$35,000 was caused by a fire in the Rogers & Chase building last night.

MRS. GARDNER'S MUSIC ROOM TO BE PART OF THE MUSEUM

Carrying out a purpose which she has long entertained, Mrs. John L. Gardner is to discontinue the use of the southern hall of Fenway Court as a music room and is to incorporate that part of the building into her art museum. It is understood that alterations will begin presently. The concert of last week by the Flonzaley quartet is expected to prove to be the last occasion on which the room is used for a musical gathering.

In discussing the proposed change, Henry W. Swift, Mrs. Gardner's legal representative, said that the music room

was always regarded as temporary and that the idea from the beginning was to make it a part of the museum. He explained that the outside walls would remain intact and that the remodeled room would be used to exhibit some of the art treasures which are shown on the days when the Fenway Court Museum is open to the public.

The music room was at one time the auditorium for the Kneisel quartet concerts and it has been used frequently for private and public recitals of chamber music and for piano and song recitals ever since Fenway Court was completed.

"Second, whether the person or persons authorizing such investment of the funds of said company and the person or persons receiving the benefit thereof are liable to punishment under existing laws.

"Third, whether under existing laws such funds so invested can be recovered on behalf of the stockholders of said company."

"Fourth—What legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the recurrence of similar transactions?"

Senator Norris said yesterday that he did not intend to introduce the resolution then because he wanted more information. He said, however, that he understood that the department of justice was through with its investigation of the road practically and a congressional investigation would be the only way to get the information desired.

The measure will not find opposition with certain New England senators who might be expected to challenge the method at this time in view of the road's dealings with the attorney-general in an effort to settle affairs out of court.

Senator Norris asked that the resolution lie over until Wednesday on account of absence of Senator Weeks.

NEW YORK—Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven railroad, is in New York today in conference with the company's special counsel in the dissolution problem, who were in Washington yesterday in conference with representatives of the department of justice. It is expected that they will return there within a few days to take up the questions in still further detail.

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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Street.....

City.....

State.....

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The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

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Interest of European Powers Shifting to Asia Minor

SOUTH AUSTRALIA HAS MEETING OF DRIED FRUIT TRADE

Association Reports That Total Packed Weight Returns Last Season Were 11,514 Tons

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, South Australia—With the increasing utilization of the areas suitable for fruit culture the dried fruits industry of South Australia is each year assuming larger dimensions.

The control of the industry in the whole of the Commonwealth is practically in the hands of the Australian Dried Fruits Association, which meets in conference each year to consider prices, the qualities available for export, and other questions of vital interest to members and others concerned in the industry.

This year's conference was held in Adelaide, there being present in addition to South Australian delegates, representatives from most of the other states. The secretary's report presented to the conference showed that the total packed weight returns for fruit handled by the association last season was 11,514 tons, to which South Australia contributed 3830 tons.

The principal returns were for currents, sultanas and lexisias, the totals of these from South Australia being: Currents, 1589 tons; sultanas, 888 tons; and lexisias, 1126 tons. It should, of course, be remembered that in addition to the above a considerable quantity of fruits are dried in South Australia by growers who are not members of the association, and that the preserving and canning of fruit is also an important industry.

JAPAN ISSUES ANNUAL BUDGET

(Special to the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan—The budget has been published. It places the total ordinary revenue at 534,228,645 yen and the extraordinary revenue at 106,991,911 yen. The ordinary expenditure is estimated at 425,292,026 yen and the extraordinary expenditure at 213,938,530 yen. The army estimates provide for ordinary expenditure to the amount of 79,873,504 yen and for an extraordinary outlay of 12,087,288 yen, while the ordinary expenditure on the navy amounts to 40,909,574 yen and the extraordinary to 59,790,846 yen.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE CAU "Down East," 8 p.m.
CORT "When Dreams Come True," 8:15 p.m.
DODGE Miss Anna Russell, 8 p.m.
FULTON "Madame, daily, 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC "Prinella," 8 p.m.
PARK "The Argyle Case," 8 p.m.
PHOENIX "Under Cover," 8:30 p.m.
SHUBERT Frederic Robertson, "Caesar and Cleopatra," 8 p.m.
TRIUMPH "Years of Discretion," 8:15 p.m.

BOSTON CONCERTS
Tuesday, 8 p.m., "Caravelle" and "Paganini."
Wednesday, 8 p.m., "Barber of Seville."
Friday, 7:45 p.m., "Gioconda."
Saturday, 1 p.m., "Meistersinger"; 8 p.m., "Lucia."
Sunday, 8 p.m., concert by Mr. Ysaye, violinist, and opera house orchestra.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Monday, 8 p.m., "Caravelle" and "Paganini."
Wednesday, 8 p.m., "Barber of Seville."
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Sunday, 8 p.m., concert by Mr. Ysaye, violinist, and opera house orchestra.

NEW YORK
ASTOR "Seven Keys to Baldpate,"
CLASCO Miss Frances Starr.
BROOKLYN "Climax," 8 p.m.
BRONX "Trail of Lonesome Pine,"
COHAN "Potash and Perlmutter,"
COLES "Kitty Mackay."
COOPER "My Head."
EMPIRE Miss Maud Adams.
GARRET "Young Wisdom."
GARRICK H. V. Esmond.
HOBSON William Collier.
LIBERTY "Sarah Bernhardt."
LITTLE "The Philanderer,"
LITTLE M. Miss Billie Burke.
MANHATTAN "Within the Law."
PLAYHOUSE "Things That Count."
SHUBERT "A Thousand Years Ago."
WALLACKS Cyril Maude in "Grumpy."
WEST END "Prinella."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE "Fanny's First Play."
FINE ARTS Repertory.
GARDINER Harry Landen.
ILLINOIS Julia Sanderson.
TUBEAKER "The Speckled Band."

HELP FOR CHINA IN BUILDING UP ITS INDUSTRIES ADVOCATED

Arthur J. Bennett at Yuannanfu Says Opportunities of New Republic Must Be Developed or Country Will Be Unable to Long Maintain Its Independence

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—In the course of a letter to the Manchester Guardian on the resources of China, Arthur J. Bennett, writing from Yuannanfu, southwest China, urges that some intelligent effort should be made on the part of the government and of private firms to build up China's industries in order that she may in the future be in a position to improve her own buying capacities and open up her own territories.

Unless this can be done, he says, the day is not far distant when the country will be no longer able to maintain its independence, with the result that the inevitable scramble for territory will greatly curtail the open market in China for trade.

The greatest asset of China, Mr. Bennett continues, is the huge population of peaceably disposed, hardworking and thrifty people, and the next greatest asset is the many and various mineral areas of the country, most of which are at present unworked, whilst the few that are worked are carried on under the worst possible conditions as a general rule.

Many of the provincial authorities, Mr. Bennett states, use the mineral areas not as the property of the nation, but as the property of the individual, with the result that the miners are taxed out of existence, whilst the output is of poor quality and quantity owing to insufficient tools and machinery for working. Areas which should, in his opinion, yield China sufficient to allow her to pay her way are thus being squandered, ill-worked and wasted in order to satisfy the rapacity of paid officials whose tenure of office is uncertain."

In urging that the Powers should take up the mining question seriously, Mr. Bennett advocates the establishment of a central bureau of mines of a central bureau of mines, and of two separate commands, one for the heavier-than-air machines and one for those lighter-than-air.

ITALY'S AERIAL FORCE INCREASES

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—According to the Tribune, the new organization of the military aerial service will give Italy, by the end of the year, at least 17 squadrons of aviators and 13 dirigibles. The new scheme provides for the autonomy of the air-service personnel, the establishment of a central corps of volunteers, and of two separate commands, one for the heavier-than-air machines and one for those lighter-than-air.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE ISSUES BOOK TO ADVERTISE ARMY



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

Recruiting at Charing Cross—Prospective soldiers in foreground

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In connection with the scheme for advertising the army the war office has issued a booklet entitled "The Army and What It Offers." The book has several illustrations including colored pictures on the cover of scenes from the battle of Waterloo, the battle of Balaklava, and the Egyptian campaign.

The booklet informs the reader that there are few more lucrative occupations than that of soldier, as the soldier's pay is practically all pocket money. The average weekly balance of pay of a private soldier immediately after enlistment, with the usual charges for messing and washing deducted, is 6s. 8d. First class proficiency and two years' service raise this sum to 10s. 2d., while a

ALLIES OF OLD FIND RELATIONS ARE HAMPERING

Many Politicians Say France Would Be Only Too Grateful to Secure Some Excuse to Cancel Agreement With Russia

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The accuracy is more than ever apparent of the fact already insisted upon in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, that the center of interest in the Near East is rapidly changing to Asia Minor. Those in a position to know the more intimate details of the present relationship between France, Russia, Great Britain and Germany, view the near future not without the sincere hope that the trend of events will lead, not to a European conflagration, but to a satisfactory understanding between the great Powers concerned.

The Franco-Russian alliance, it may be said, for some time, lost much of its popularity in France, and there are those who go so far as to affirm that the French government would be only too grateful for some excuse to cancel the alliance. If asked as to why no step could be taken to terminate the agreement, any one conscious of the thought always uppermost in the minds, not only of ministers but of the public in France, would say: From fear of being crushed by Germany.

A somewhat startling proof was recently afforded of the relationship between the Empire and the Republic in the floating of the Russian loan of £20,000,000 for the construction of railways. Arrangements for the floating of this loan were made before the fall of the late government, and with the advent of M. Caillaux to power, the Russian government was informed that it was the intention of the Caillaux ministry to make no changes which would affect the floating of the loan. The reply came to the effect that the news was welcome, but that instead of £20,000,000 they would now increase the loan by a further £10,000,000. The £20,000,000 being issued in railway bonds is, it is understood, guaranteed by the government, but not the additional £10,000,000, which is to be used for what are termed commercial purposes.

Again there is the Servian loan of £10,000,000, which was placed on the market before even the French national loan itself. This, it is declared, by those in a position to know, was arranged at the instigation of Russia, and affords yet another instance of the enormous price demanded of France by the government of the Tsar for the privilege of the alliance. That Russia intends to avail herself of, or perhaps even to make an opportunity to descend on Armenia is evident. Before doing this, however, it would be necessary for that country to cut herself free from France and Great Britain.

This, it is believed, she will do, on the grounds that neither country has given her its whole-hearted support in her recent policy. Russia's aims would be more easily accomplished through an understanding with Germany and it would cause no surprise in some quarters if protests to be lodged against the control of the Turkish army being handed over to a German general. These protests would be the first step in the direction of obtaining her aims in Armenia.

This, at least, is the view held by some, and although it is impossible to foresee exactly how the situation will develop, there is no question that Russia is determined to lose no opportunity of continuing her policy of aggression, it matters little whether in doing it is necessary to tear up a treaty to find an excuse fictitious or otherwise.

QUEENSLAND GOLD FIND IS REPORTED

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Queensland—A good find of alluvial gold is reported from Malanda, North Queensland. Malanda is 31 miles from Harberton, near the old road to Innisfail, and about nine miles from Millaa-Millaa above the junction of Adams' Creek with the Beattice River.

IRISH LAND OWNERS PROTEST AGAINST COMPULSORY BUYING

At Annual Convention in Dublin Resolution Is Passed Declaring Any Extension of Present Act Absolutely Unnecessary — Finance Clauses Criticized

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The annual meeting of the Irish land owners convention was held in Dublin recently. Lord Clonbrock presided, and in the course of his opening remarks said that the annual report submitted showed in what respects the land act of 1913 had been a failure.

If they looked at the figures they would find that in the four years prior to the passing of the act of 1909, the yearly average applications for sale were over 30,000, whereas in the four years since the passing of the act of 1909 the average yearly applications amounted to only 4361, a decrease of very nearly eight ninths.

The main points of objection to the present bill, Lord Clonbrock insisted, were first of all the finance clauses, although they were a great improvement on the act of 1909; secondly, the increase of compulsory powers, and thirdly, the withholding of the bonus in case of compulsory purchase in pursuance of a "final offer."

On the conclusion of the chairman's speech a resolution was proposed and finally adopted which declared that the convention, although not committing itself to an approval of all the provisions of the Irish land act, introduced by the chief secretary at the close of the last session, nevertheless were prepared to consider the act favorably.

Col. W. Hutchinson Poe then proposed a resolution declaring any extension of compulsory powers of purchase, such as

those contained in the Irish land bill of 1913, to be absolutely unnecessary. The great success, he said, of the land act of 1903 was due to the fact that it was based on the voluntary principle.

The compulsory clauses of the bill of 1913 would give the estates commissioners a wandering commission to acquire land wherever they liked, and at whatever price they liked. Their powers were unlimited, and tenanted or unoccupied land was at their mercy. Voluntary and friendly negotiations in such circumstances were out of the question.

The resolution was seconded by Lord Cloncurry, and adopted. Lord Oranmore and Browne, speaking on a further resolution which protested against the financial clauses of the proposed bill, said that the new land bill was being introduced because the bill of 1909 was a fiasco. He was not absolutely opposed to compulsory purchase if it was hedged round with proper conditions, but he never could consent to compulsory purchase carried out by officials of the government under the guise of highwaymen.

The landlords had made great sacrifices in the past in the cause of peace, and they were prepared to make even greater ones in the future, provided only that they could be sure that such sacrifices would result in the greater peace and prosperity of Ireland. After some further remarks from Richard Bagwell, and Col. O'Callaghan Westropp, the resolution was carried.

With regard to the resolution Mr. Chamberlain said that the Waterways Association had not till then made the subject of local contributions a definite part of their policy. Some time ago he himself advocated the adoption of the principle of local contributions at a meeting of the Association of Municipal Authorities, held in the Guildhall, where a resolution in its favor was carried, and again in the Birmingham city council where, again, a resolution in its favor was passed unanimously.

That day, Mr. Chamberlain continued, the executive had decided that the time had come definitely to express the opinion that that was a proper course for local authorities to pursue, and he believed that they had made another big step forward in the progress of their agitation.

They recognized that they were going to bring out objections and difficulties, which so far had not been conspicuous, but they were conscious that they had to be surmounted before they could achieve their object, and they were prepared to meet them and overcome them as they arose.

It was not the intention of the Association themselves to prepare and introduce a bill in Parliament, Mr. Chamberlain concluded, their main object being to induce the government to carry out recommendations of the Royal Commission on Canals and Inland Navigations.

FIRST OF ROGER BACON CENTENARY MEETINGS HELD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The first of the meetings to be held this year in commemoration of Roger Bacon took place at the Royal Historical Society when A. G. Little read a paper on the thirteenth century philosopher.

Oxford, where Bacon lectured before his banishment to Paris, is to be the scene of the commemoration of the centenary, where a statue of Bacon erected in the Natural History museum will be unveiled.

Sir Archibald Geikie is the chairman of the executive committee responsible for the organization of the commemoration which will include addresses on Bacon delivered by distinguished scholars. A fund is to be raised for the editing and publishing of his works.

AMBASSADOR PAGE TO PRESIDE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—His excellency the American ambassador will preside at the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund on Tuesday, May 5. Many of the best-known members of the world of letters will be present.

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FRANCE READY FOR ACTION ON TAX MEASURE

Bill Agreed Upon in Committee Applies to All Fortunes Above 30,000 Francs After Deducting a Sum for Each Child

PLAN CALLED SIMPLE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The new bill for taxing capital has been deposited in the Chamber of Deputies and according to an authorized epitome its object is to meet the increase in public expenditure. Pursuant to its assurances to the country and to give effect to its own ideas, the government has decided to adopt this as a first means of relief in the financial situation, since this form of taxation appears to be the only one capable of being quickly put into operation so as to provide resources for the next budget.

As already cabled, two methods of taxing capital presented themselves to the minister of finance, viz., the establishment of an annual tax calculated on the amount of capital possessed, or that of following the English system of succession duty. This latter seemed objectionable by reason of the irregularity of estates falling into succession. During a fixed period one estate may possibly change hands several times, while others may only fall into succession once during the same period. This causes great injustice and inequality and besides which there are also some local objections.

There only remained, therefore, to adopt the simple annual tax on capital, of which the following are some of the main details. The new proposal applies to all fortunes above f.30,000 after deducting f.5,000 for each child whose support the taxpayer is charged with. By means of a progressive scale, which is light for fortunes between f.30,000 and f.50,000, it rises progressively, never exceeding, however, 2.50 per f.1000. An important point is that the capital upon which the tax is paid will be assessed according to rules actually in use with regard to the system employed in the succession of estates. The necessary declarations thereon which form the basis of taxation are to be renewed every five years.

The government claim that this system is less liable than all others to the allegation of inquisitorial methods, since it will not impose any new procedure and moreover will not risk the disclosure of fortunes or details thereof, a point which it is claimed has hitherto been most rigorously respected by the treasury authorities with regard to successions.

The government intend that those who enjoy revenues not derived directly from capital shall share equally with those who are capitalists the responsibility of meeting such sacrifices as the country demands. This latter scheme could not, however, have been accomplished at present without inserting in the bill some additional clauses really belonging to that providing for tax and revenue, and this is not feasible in a bill dealing purely and simply with a tax on capital.

There were in addition further difficulties, for an immense amount of confusion and much delay would be sure to have ensued owing to the discussion of two different bills simultaneously in both Chambers.

It is indicated that the revenue bill will shortly be introduced, which will of course remedy this particular defect and adjust the obvious inequality. The government expresses its firm desire to hasten the passing of this bill and hopes for such support in Parliament as will enable it to be accomplished. The minister of finance indicates in the epitome that the tax on capital will be the first realization of the democratic reforms so impatiently awaited by the country, which not only the government, but the Republican majority by which they govern, desires to see realized.

It is pointed out that in starting with fortunes exceeding f.30,000 and in making such liberal allowance for children the tax will reach all those who have f.100,000 out of special resources.

ought to contribute towards the new expenditure, from the very rich to those of medium circumstances. It exempts altogether the small fortune, which, particularly in some cases, assures the pos-

sessor but the strict necessities of life. From M. Caillaux's estimates it is expected that the 1915 budget will realize from the foregoing alone some f.190,000,000.

ARTHUR J. BALFOUR GIVES HIS FIRST GIFFORD LECTURE



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

Former British prime minister at the Glasgow University

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland.—A. J. Balfour delivered the first of his Gifford lectures at Glasgow University in the Butte hall recently. The first of the Gifford lectures were delivered in 1888 by Max Muller, and many distinguished men have followed him since that date, but probably no series of lectures has been looked forward to with more interest than the present one.

In the first of the series of 20 lectures required by the Gifford Trust, 10 in two successive years, Mr. Balfour merely indicated the subjects he would touch upon. On ascending the platform Mr. Balfour had an extraordinarily enthusiastic reception from the large body of undergraduates present and in ac-

knowledging it he said it was, though gratifying to himself, rather an unusual preface to a series of 10 lectures which were to be devoted to a discussion of the greatest subject that could interest the human mind.

Speaking of the bearing of philosophy on the problems of life, Mr. Balfour said that even those who remembered their university studies in philosophy never thought of modifying, on account of these studies, the general scheme of belief or disbelief which guided and regulated their attitude to all the problems of life. They could not have, after all, a greater or more striking example of the indifference shown by thinking men to philosophy than the fact that scarcely any natural scientist took it seriously.

KRUPP INFLUENCE TOPIC IN HOLLAND SECOND CHAMBER

(Special to the Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland.—In the course of the discussion in the Second Chamber of the States General on the army estimates, M. Terlaan, Socialist, asked for an assurance from the government that officers did not, and would not, receive secret commissions from Krupp's, and he mentioned that officers who visited Krupp establishments for the purpose of inspecting guns were housed and entertained at the expense of the firm.

The minister of war, in replying, said that it was quite impossible to say that an officer would never act dishonorably, but he would consider the question of notifying Krupp's, and in the future all the expenses for board and lodgings of Dutch officers visiting Krupp's would be paid for by the Netherlands government.

OUTLAYS UNDER NEW FRENCH ARMY LAW ANNOUNCED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—The examination by the minister of finance of the outlays caused by the Three Years' Service Bill having been terminated, the following figures have been made public. The non-recurring expenditure for the Three Years' law amounts to f.650,000,000. This sum includes principally the money needed for the construction of barracks.

The expenditure in armaments amounts to about f.1,400,000,000, f.200,000,000 of which are described as not urgent, since they will only be required in 1919. The remainder of the program, involving an expenditure of f.12,000,000, is to be carried out in seven years.

Four hundred million francs will be met by the ordinary budget and f.800,000,000 out of special resources.

BRITISH HOUSE MEMBER LOSES SUPPORT OF PARTY ASSOCIATES

(Special to the Monitor)

COVENTRY, Eng.—The Coventry Liberal Association lately announced that D. M. Mason, the city member, had been informed that his attitude toward ministers made it necessary to seek some other candidate to represent Liberal interests at the forthcoming general election.

Coventry's prosperity is to a considerable extent due to its manufacture of ordnance and Mr. Mason has not kept secret the fact that he deplores the increase in armaments. In March, 1911, Mr. Mason voted in favor of the Labor Party's amendment to the navy estimates in which it was stated that the increasing expenditure on the navy is not justified, and is a menace to peace and to national security. Last year he was on several occasions prominent in connection with the demand put forward for efforts in the direction of reduced armaments and was a member of the delegation which waited upon Mr. Asquith to protest against the increases in the navy estimates which, it was

understood, Mr. Churchill would demand.

Mr. Mason also found himself in opposition to the government in connection with the Marconi trouble, and has more than once voted against the government when the question of woman's suffrage has been before the House. In particular Mr. Mason has twice been in opposition to his party in the division lobby on the subject of forcible feeding.

Coventry is one of the more unstable constituencies. It returned a Conservative in 1885 and 1886, a Liberal in 1887 and 1892, a Unionist in 1900, a Liberal in 1906, a Unionist in January, 1910, and a Liberal in December, 1910. The Unionist majority in the first 1910 election was 216 and Mr. Mason's majority for the Liberals at the end of the year was 523. In view of this record and the fact that there is every likelihood of a Labor candidate standing, the chances of a Unionist victory are certainly good. Mr. Mason has not stated what action he intends to take but it is said that he is likely to seek a constituency where an independent attitude is more appreciated.

(Special to the Monitor)
LYONS.—The mayor of Lyons and the municipality of the city of Lyons have sent an invitation to the lord mayor of London and other representatives of the corporation, to pay a visit to Lyons during the holding of the international exhibition, which is to be open from May to November of this year.

NEW COMPANY SEES PROFIT IN RIVER YENISEI

Little Norwegian Steamer Correct Makes Successful Trip and Despite Indifferent Arrangements Will Show No Loss

FURS ARE A FEATURE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Reference has already been made to the Norwegian expedition which went out in August last to the Yenisei river. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor has now had the opportunity of discussing the prospects for the future with Jonas Lied, a young Norwegian who is managing the concern.

The Siberian Steamship Manufacturing and Trading Company, Ltd., is, he explained, a small Norwegian company with a number of British and Norwegian shareholders, and it also has Russian, French and Belgian shareholders. It has branch offices at London and in Siberia, but while it is a small company at the moment it certainly has unlimited possibilities of development.

Some years ago a number of British steamers went out in order to attempt to open up trade from the River Yenisei, but the expedition was a failure. The company which is now engaged in the business has been working very cautiously. They have had their own representatives in Siberia to look into the trading possibilities, and likewise have the invaluable assistance of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, whom there is no better authority on the chances of commercial navigation through the Kara Sea. It speaks well for the care with which everything was planned that the despatch of their expedition, the little Norwegian steamer Correct, 1500 tons d.w.t., all told, in spite of indifferent discharging and loading arrangements in the river, and other difficulties, will show no loss. Naturally this leads to great expectations for the future.

The time available for navigation is the chief consideration. Mr. Lied stated that although in one year as much as 3½ months elapsed between the first arrival and the last departure from the River Yenisei, yet he does not consider that anybody is entitled to reckon with more than four weeks' navigation. Last year they started out from north Norway early in August, but met with a good deal of ice, and it has been decided in future not to start out until Aug. 20, when very often they have open water the whole way; when such is the case the passage from north Norway by tram steamer is only eight days.

Although the season is short this does not mean that the trade may not assume large proportions. There is plenty of room in the river, and everything depends upon the number of lighters and tugs which the Siberian trading community and the Russian government will place on the river, and after the success of the Correct expedition steps have already been taken to increase these facilities. Wireless telegraphy is destined to play an important part in this business, because the important thing is that the trading community up the river shall know when the steamer is arriving so as to have empty lighters in readiness to receive the cargo which the steamer is bringing, other lighters being kept in readiness with the goods for export. With everything in readiness there is no reason why a steamer with 2000 tons of goods should not leave the river Yenisei loaded within one week of her arrival.

Mr. Lied spoke in glowing terms of the possibilities of the trade. A large proportion of their trade is now in furs and hides, but he also anticipates a large export of grain, hemp and similar products. He even went so far as to prophesy that in spite of the distance and the expensive freight there will be a large export of timber, especially as they have a timber of fine quality, called the Siberian cedar, which fetches prices three to four times as high as the prices of ordinary pine.

In 1914 it is the intention to send out two steamers. In order to be able to carry out its operations with the greatest possible freedom, it has now

been decided to turn the Siberian Steamship Manufacturing and Trading Company, Ltd., into a Russian company, and Mr. Lied himself will shortly be naturalized a Russian subject. No doubt when this change has taken place the company will receive largely increased facilities and be unhampered by all that restrictive Russian legislation directed against other than Russian companies.

NEW NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINER HAS LATEST INVENTIONS

driving her at a speed of 20 knots on the average, and she will accomplish the journey between Bremerhaven and New York in eight days.

In this vessel the third class is almost, if not quite, as luxurious as the old second class. The dining-room of 300 square meters surface holds comfortably 250 guests. There are 64 cabins for two, 124 for four and nine for six passengers each. The steerage, where the passengers used to herd together in large rooms day and night, contains also a large number of family compartments for two, four or six persons, and in the general room everything has been done for the comfort and facility of the passengers.

The steerage has two dining-rooms with seats for 410. All the decks and the rooms on them are connected by very wide and comfortable stairs. The cooling chambers for the food measure together 1000 cubic meters, and the two kitchens, equipped with all the latest inventions and devices to insure efficiency, cover a space of over 700 square meters.

The steamer is not meant to be an ocean greyhound, but her two triple-expansion engines, with a combined horsepower of 28,000, are capable of

IMPERIAL LOAN GUARANTEE PLAN URGED IN LONDON

Two Books Issued Containing Evidence Laid Before Dominions Royal Commission Including Views of Former Premier

NEED IS POINTED OUT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Two books have lately been issued containing the evidence laid before the dominions royal commission in Australia. Evidence was given in connection with emigration, land settlement, overseas communications, empire development, and other matters, including the views of Mr. Deakin, the former Liberal premier of Australia, with reference to Mr. Beauchamp's proposal for an imperial guarantee of loans for imperial purposes.

The idea had Mr. Deakin's full approval. It was likely to be limited at the outset, he said, to expenditure for defense, harbors, and cables; and certainly there were three of the channels in which imperial effort might be wisely directed. Other channels, however, could be added in due course. For practical purposes the method afforded a more promising plan for the cheap flotation of loans than any with which he was acquainted.

The functions of the proposed board would be simply to adjudicate upon each proposal of a loan for a particular purpose made by a dominion or dominions. It would have no executive authority but would simply decide to grant or refuse the imperial endorsement. The scheme seemed valuable because of its simplicity and adaptability to almost any instance.

A valuable feature, in Mr. Deakin's opinion, and one practical and necessary, was that each proposal for a loan had to come from one or more dominions or from the mother country or both, but at all events from one of them, which took the responsibility and prepared the case. For the initiating body making such a proposal and upon the initiator and initiators the first and last responsibility would rest.

The board might conceivably reduce the amount asked or impose certain conditions; it would, in fact, deal with each proposal according to its lights. That the initiative should rest with the dominions affected was necessary and salutary. The prospect of a saving of from 20 to 25 per cent in the interest paid on loans with an imperial sanction was likely to give a great impetus to many constructive propositions which otherwise would be scanned with hesitancy.

Such a saving, Mr. Deakin admitted, was an ultimate rather than an immediate result. He doubted whether at the moment the addition to the credit of the mother country or the credit of the dominions would make any very substantial saving. Nevertheless, in course of time it was reasonable to expect that the union of the empire, adding to the security offered, would lower the rate of interest and ought by degrees to become a considerable factor to that end.

Meanwhile it created an exceptional security for the raising of loans and subsidizing imperial purposes. The Pacific cable took 20 years to accomplish under the old regime, whereas with such a body as this in existence it would not have taken 20 months.

Whatever the defects or difficulties inherent in the scheme, Mr. Deakin said, need not detract from its value as an imperial proposition. The endeavor to hold the parts of the empire together and knit them more closely involved a whole series of novel and changing problems. The wealth and extent of their empire made it a world power against which other powers might be tempted to proceed for their advantage and to the empire's detriment. Consequently, the need of drawing closer together in all their undertakings and development projects, as well as in their financial arrangements, and the wisdom and necessity of expedition in establishing the means to that end, appeared to him to be most urgent.

PROPOSED CANADA BUILDING DELAYED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The Toronto correspondent of the London Times states that it is felt in Toronto that, in view of the existing commercial depression and the exceptional strain on finances which is now being experienced in Canada, the whole project for erecting a Dominion building in London should be held in abeyance. He adds that the representatives of the Dominion in London are divided in opinion as to the merits of the Aldwych and Westminster hospital sites. With reference to the latter Sir John Wolfe Barry states in a letter to the Times that the Canadian government has decided not to acquire for the present any site for a Dominion building in London and that the site of Westminster hospital is therefore available for other purposes.

The question of working hours Mr. Hill remarked that from an employer's point of view he may have shorter working hours in his works without increased cost to himself, and that the only delay to an eight hours' day is want of combination among the trades concerned.

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MORE GERMAN IN SCOTTISH SCHOOLS URGED IN EDINBURGH

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Dr. Otto Schlappe, lecturer of German in the University of Edinburgh, recently delivered a lecture in Glasgow on "The Neglect of German in Scottish Schools and Universities."

While classics, mathematics, and natural philosophy were well provided with bursaries and scholarships from ancient foundations, modern languages, he said, had as yet attracted very few benefactors. The present generation of public men were trained on the old academic system, in which modern languages had no place, and students of French and German for the last 20 years had been almost exclusively prospective women teachers, and these had not risen to positions of influence and wealth.

The powers that be and the public had regarded the decay of German in schools and its neglect by men students at universities with apathy. Sir William Ramsay, Professor Sadler, Professor Herford, Sir James Donaldson, and Lord Hardinge had for years pleaded the cause of German in vain. Conditions would not change unless public opinion were aroused, and authorities began to feel responsibility in the matter. Lecturers had no influence on the policy of reform connected with their subjects as they had not seats on the senates of universities. Benefactors were urgently wanted to found bursaries and traveling scholarships in German, and he appealed to the merchant princes of Glasgow in this connection.

The lecturer then gave many reasons why German should be more widely studied in Scottish schools and universities. He urged that every prospective student should have an opportunity of acquiring a reading knowledge of German, and recommended the inclusion, by long linguistic, philological, and literary work, of the history of German civilization in all its significant phases.

House by Vote Refuses to Aim Alien Act at Japanese

Party Lines Are Wiped Out in Vote Which Rejects Amendment to Immigration Bill That Would Bar Asiatics—Purpose of Literacy Test Is Explained

(Continued from page one)

root of Wisconsin, adding the words "unless otherwise provided for in existing agreement as to passport or by treaties, conventions or agreements that may hereafter be entered into" was adopted just before adjournment last night by a vote of 111 to 90.

It was hinted at the White House today by men in the confidence of the administration that the Hayes amendment was the work of members who oppose the bill in its original form and are willing to load it down with amendments to insure its ultimate defeat. No public man in this city believes the President would sign an immigration bill carrying a Japanese exclusion clause.

Most of the Pacific coast representatives voted for the modification, believing it would be impossible to secure the passage of the original amendment. The vote was preceded by a lively debate in which leaders on both sides opposed any legislation that would conflict with international agreements or treaties. Representative Rake of California voted against the amendment, stating that he had an understanding with the immigration committee under which he was not to press the exclusion of Asiatics as a part of the Burnett bill, on the condition that the committee later would report out his pending drastic Asiatic exclusion clause as a separate measure.

The House last night voted 173 to 120 against a motion to eliminate the literacy test feature of the measure.

Prof. Sydney L. Gulick Monday presented to the President and Secretary Bryan his plan to conserve the material interests of the United States and at the same time satisfy all other governments by omitting racial references and discriminations.

Professor Gulick advocates the limitation of all immigration to 5 per cent annually of the number of aliens already naturalized and their American children.

B'NAI BRITH OPPOSES TEST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Independent Order B'Naï Brith, district No. 1, has voted to send to President Wilson its resolution calling for these exemptions from a literacy test: aliens seeking to avoid religious persecution through overt acts or by oppressive laws.

NEW BEDFORD PROTESTS

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A mass meeting of all immigrant residents of New Bedford will be called to protest against the literacy test in the immigration bill, according to the plans of the Columbus Club and Italian Mutual Society.

CONGRESS CHANGE OF DATES BARRED

WASHINGTON—Prospects for legislation to change the dates for the beginning of Congress, the term of the President and the inauguration were checked Monday when the Senate judiciary committee voted to report adversely on a constitutional amendment resolution proposed by Senator Shafroth. The amendment would have advanced the commencement of the presidential term from March 4 to the second Monday in January following election, and would have fixed the beginning of each new Congress on the first Monday in January, instead of March 4.

WORLD-CIRCLING AVIATORS TO HAVE ADVISORY BOARD

SAN FRANCISCO—Selection of an international commission consisting of national commissioners from each of the countries on the route of the Pan-American exposition globe-circling aviation race, is under way, it was announced Monday.

This commission will be advisory, and its duties will be to propose the plan of route and offer counsel as to geographic, meteorologic and other problems.

The President of the United States, the King of Great Britain, the President of France, the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Japan and the premier of British Columbia will be asked to name the commissioners.

CHANGE EXPECTED IN HAITI SOON

WASHINGTON—According to reports to the state department the turning point in Haitian affairs is expected today or tomorrow.

Advices to the navy department told of a contest in the port of Gonavas, where two rival revolutionary leaders, Senator Davilmar Theodore and Gen. Oreste Zamore, engaged each other. The result is not fully known.

NAVY ROLLS ARE FILLED

WASHINGTON—For the first time since the civil war the enlisted complement of the navy allowed by law has been filled and hereafter only specially qualified applicants will be accepted.

LECTURES TO CLERKS CLOSE

SALEM, Mass.—Frank Jewel Raymond gave the last of a series of lectures on salesmanship in the Ames Memorial Hall last evening to a large audience of clerks. His subject was "Making the Sale."

WASHINGTON—Exactly how the so-called "literacy test" in the pending immigration bill will affect immigration, if enacted into law, was explained by Senator Dillingham, one of the co-authors of the measure, today.

"It is the most misunderstood thing in the whole immigration question," he said. "We put in this test because statistics showed that it would keep out the races we wanted kept out and let in the class of immigrants we wanted. We introduced it not because we are particularly desirous of persons who can read or write, but because the percentage of illiteracy among the classes we do not want is enormous, and is very light among the classes we do want."

"For instance, more than 90 per cent of the North Italians can read and write, while only about 3 per cent of the South Italians can do so. Practically all the Scandinavians can read and write, as can the English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, French, and North Italians. But by this simple test we bar the South Italians, those from the Balkans, the Russians, and many others whom we are not particularly anxious for, and we single out one for insult."

Attitude of President

It has been out of the question to get an expression of opinion from President Wilson on the literacy test. When committees of Congress want to know the President's opinion with regard to the literacy test he will give it, but not before.

This statement means that the bill, with the literacy test which caused the Taft veto, is going through the House without consultation with the President. It also means that the Senate, before acting on the House bill, will take counsel of the White House, and try to frame up a measure that the President will approve.

Several years before coming to the White House, President Wilson, in letters to friends, said he was opposed to the literacy test. It will be interesting to know, as will be known after the Senate has taken up the bill, whether his view has changed. All that the President will say in reply to callers who ask him about the immigration question is that he is opposed to "assisted" immigration, and that there should be changes in the law making this impossible.

Opposition Is Urban

The House debate shows that opposition to the literacy test comes in the main from members representing urban districts of the country, more especially those which are part of the largest cities. These members, very largely, are Democrats. There are 2,000,000 immigrants among the 15,000,000 voters of the country and since they are centered in large part in the cities, a question of practical politics is presented to the leaders of the Democratic party.

It is with this question that President Wilson, as party leader, will have to do after the bill has reached the Senate, and because of this fact the consideration of the bill in the Senate will attract more attention than does the consideration in the House.

It is understood that several senators are to see him this week for the purpose of going over the immigration question with him and ascertaining his views. Not the least of the political difficulties presented by this situation is the fact that of the 2,000,000 voters who are protesting against the literacy test in the House bill a majority are Democrats.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR STEAMER LINE

NEW YORK—Miss Jennie R. Morse, sister of Charles W. Morse, applied for the appointment of a receiver for the Metropolitan Steamship Company on Monday at the hearings for an accounting of the Metropolitan, a former Morse line, purchased by interests friendly to the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and now the property of the New Haven.

The petition is intended to disclose details of the negotiations by which the New Haven is alleged to have secured control of the steamship company.

RAILROADS TO REPAY CHARGES

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission today ordered the Boston & Maine to refund \$102,60 to L. M. Hartson Company on account of an unreasonable rate on lumber from Windsor, Vt., to Weymouth, Conn., and \$51,50 to the Consolidated Coal Company on account of overcharge on steel rails from Bridgeport, Conn., to Portsmouth, N. H. The Boston & Albany is ordered to refund \$84,00 to the Hooker Electric Chemical Company on account of overcharge on carload lime from Framingham, Mass., to Echota, N. Y.

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BETSY ROSS HOUSE SAVED

PHILADELPHIA—The historic Betsy Ross house was saved from a \$300,000 fire in the wholesale district early today.

NEW ASSESSOR OF QUINCY TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Eric C. Bergfors, Successor to Man Removed by Mayor Miller, Assumes His Duties

QUINCY, Mass.—Eric C. Bergfors, who was appointed a member of the board of assessors Monday to succeed Eben Stocker, removed by Mayor Miller, appeared before City Clerk Emery L. Crane at 8 o'clock today and took the oath that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

Mr. Bergfors is a carpenter and builder. Thomas Swifthorn, who was appointed to succeed Wellington W. Mitchell, removed, had not qualified, and the probabilities are that he will not accept the position.

Mr. Swifthorn says he will decide sometime today as to what he will do. Should he decline to accept, Mayor Miller will have to select another man.

INDEPENDENT OIL MEN IN FAVOR OF HOLDING COMPANY

WASHINGTON—Hearings on laws to carry out the proposals of President Wilson's trust message were resumed Monday before the House committees.

R. L. Batta and F. C. Proctor of Beaumont, Tex., representing an independent oil company before the judiciary committee, opposed the prohibition of holding companies unless some other means could be provided to accomplish the legitimate work of such companies.

Before the commerce committee, publicity of all the facts gathered by an interstate trade commission was pressed as a remedy of corporation offenses by Waddill Catchings of New York, president of the Central Foundry Company.

Mr. Catchings discouraged any uniform system of accounting as proposed by Louis D. Brandeis, but favored a uniform system of reporting.

SENATE ORDERS REBATING INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—Investigation of alleged rebating by the United States Steel Corporation to the railroads was requested of the interstate commerce commission by the Senate on Monday in a resolution offered by Senator Norris as a substitute for one by Senator Lane.

David Lamar, under indictment in New York on charge of impersonating public men, reputed author of the Lane resolution, was in the Senate gallery when an inquiry into alleged rebating by the steel company was ordered.

CHARGES AGAINST CAPTAIN

WASHINGTON—Secretary Redfield has directed that charges of negligence be preferred against Capt. Osman Berry of the Merchants & Miners' steamship Nantucket, which sank the Old Dominion liner Monroe off the Virginia coast on Friday. An inquiry will follow.

PARCEL POST ADMITS PRINTING

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Burleson issued an order Monday providing that parcels of printed miscellany weighing more than four pounds may be mailed under the parcel post rates when within other parcel post regulations.

DUKE AND DUCHESS COMING HERE

Among the guests who will attend the sixth annual British charity assembly in Symphony hall on Feb. 20 will be the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who will come down from Canada for that purpose.

SENATOR JONES WOULD NAME NEW PARK FOR WOMANHOOD

WASHINGTON—Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington is quite insistent that Congress pass his bill dedicating the new park that is being made between the union station and the Capitol as a memorial to American womanhood.

The Jones bill would name this park the Parthenon, and he would place in it from time to time statues and other memorials of the great and the good women of the United States.

At the last session of Congress Senator Jones introduced bills designating the land between the union station and the Capitol as the Acropolis and the Parthenon. His latest bill separates the two ideas, and provides that the new park is to be known exclusively as the Parthenon.

The Washington senator says that his bill has not been introduced at any body's request, but only seeks to carry out certain details of his own which he long has entertained. It is his opinion that Congress ought to provide a suitable memorial to American womanhood.

The ancient Parthenon, he notes, was "the finest expression of Greek art in architecture and was erected by Pericles in honor of Athena, who represented to the Greek all that was good, noble and inspiring in woman. It was intended to honor woman and her noble and inspiring attributes."

Little has been done to honor the womanhood of America, the senator adds. "A magnificent memorial is soon to be erected to the women of the civil war, but it will not be placed where it can be conveniently seen or visited. There is a hall of fame in the Capitol,

ENVOY NOW WITH VILLA SAID TO SEEK HIS AID FOR FELIX DIAZ

Opinion Is Declared to Be Divided as to Success of His Mission, Money Being No Temptation to Rebel Chief, Who Is Said to Have Power Enough Now

EL PASO, Tex.—According to the census completed by the provost marshal of the camp at Ft. Bliss, the prisoners held there are five generals, three of the regular army and two of the volunteer commands; 28 field officers of both classes, 108 other federal officers and 96 other volunteer officers. Of the rank and file there are 1803 members of the regular army, with 737 women and 351 children, and 1467 "voluntarios," with 500 women and 201 children.

One colonel, two majors, two captains and a lieutenant have made their escape from Ft. Bliss, crawling under the barbed wire fence which surrounds the prison camp.

The entire Mexico North-Western railroad system and its tributary roads have resumed operations in the state of Chihuahua. It is believed that some kind of arrangement has been made with the "Vazquez" that they will not intercept the railroad traffic.

The T. O. ranch, owned by Nelson Morris Company of Chicago, the largest rural property in northeastern Chihuahua, was raided by a band of about 40 men, supposed to belong to the Salazar command of the federal army defeated in Ojinaga. A considerable number of horses and saddles was stolen. The news was brought by the foreman, who barely escaped, and he fears that the raiders may have burned the property. Other independent bands in different parts of the state are also reported confiscating horses; whether they want them to replace old mounts or for new recruits it is not known.

It is a fact that the Villistas are not earnestly and systematically pursuing General Castillo's bands; they see each other and that is all. From Sonora, it is known by press despatches, General Carranza is sending a strong column to overrun the Zapatistas. Licenciado Bonales Sandoval, the attorney for General Villa when he was an inmate of the military prison of Santiago Tlaltecolco in Mexico City during the Madero regime, has gone to the Chihuahua capital to visit his old client, who helped him to make his escape from the fort. The attorney's mission, it is said, is to win the northern leader to the side of Gen. Felix Diaz, now in Cuba.

The opinion is very much divided as to the success of the envoy. Money is a great temptation for General Villa, because he is supposed to be immensely rich; power he has now more than he ever dreamed. Felix Diaz entered into the arena for his own personal aggrandizement; arguments in his favor can hardly be found. He is not even entitled to that sympathy which the world often bestows upon the defeated when fortune, so called, is contrary to their efforts. He fell gloriously because he did not show at all that his country's sacrifices, made in his two ill-fated adventures, were for the real benefit of the nation.

Now that the Sonora press charges Lic. Francisco Escudero, former minister of finance and foreign relations in the provisional Carranza cabinet, with misappropriation of \$100,000 as the reason for his dismissal, it has come to light that he says that when in the discharge of his duty he came to Juarez city to reorganize the custom house affairs, General Villa refused to allow him to touch the matter, saying that "it was as well as he had it." On reporting the result to General Carranza the first chief failed to compel obedience, and therefore Lic. Escudero's resignation was

in which each state may place statues to two of its citizens. Only one woman thus far has been honored with a statue there.

"It is time that a suitable memorial should be provided to commemorate American womanhood of the past as well as the present. How much better can we do this than by setting aside a beautiful park for the reception of such monuments, statues and memorials as a grateful people may place there from time to time? And what more appropriate location for such a park than the territory fronting the magnificent edifice through which the people of the nation come to visit their capital?"

The Jones bill would place the park under the control of the fine arts commission, and permit no statue or memorial to be erected there of which the commission had not approved.

It is not discoverable at this time that there is any particular opposition to the principle underlying the Jones bill. There is a good deal of opposition, however, to calling such a park the Parthenon, or to going to ancient Greece or Rome, or to any other place for a name. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire last fall expressed a decided opposition to the name selected by Senator Jones for his proposed park, but none at all to the idea of making that park.

Whether the Jones bill can be put to a vote during the present session is uncertain. It will, however, serve the important purpose of a talking point, and will certainly mark the beginning of a campaign which in the end will probably lead to some such action by Congress as he has in

U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO TALK TRUSTS

Second Annual Meeting in Washington on Feb. 11, 12 and 13 to Feature the Anti-Monopoly Question and Discuss Message

REPRESENTS RESPONSE

WASHINGTON—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at its second annual meeting in this city, Feb. 11, 12 and 13, is to feature the anti-trust question and the importance and significance of this part of the program is that the discussions will represent the response of the business forces of the nation to President Wilson's recent message on the trusts. For the first time in the history of the country it will be possible on this occasion to know how American business as a whole looks upon a presidential message discussing the regulations of business.

The trust discussions will run through two days of the session, and will cover all important phases of that subject. Among the speakers will be President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin; Louis D. Brandeis of Boston; Frederick P. Fish, former president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Victor Morawetz of New York City; Prof. Henry R. Seager of Columbia University; and Henry R. Towne, president of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, and former president of the Merchants Association of New York city.

Many rumors have been ripe in this city regarding the advance northward of the federales with skirmishes and heavy casualties on both sides. Reliable persons who arrived recently from a point near Jimenez report all quiet around that region. Yet the belief is expressed with some apprehension that General Villa does not make haste to invest Torreon, Huerta may improve his time massing there a powerful division to cope with the Constitutionalists. A fine chord has been struck in behalf of clean journalism by a paper of one of the rebel factions, exhorting the Huertista and Carrancista press not to fill their columns with relations of the horrifying deeds of their respective enemies, but with the acts of generosity and uplift; giving prominent place to the truthful expositions of their platforms for the benefit of the readers.

The general subject of the trusts will be divided, according to the program, into five heads, and the discussion, it is believed, will be one of the most important contributions to the literature of that question

News of the Theatrical World



Opera

"PRUNELLA"

At the Majestic Winthrop Ames presents "Prunella," a fantasy by Laurence Housman and Granville Barker, with this cast:

Prunella.....	Miss Marguerite Clark
Prim.....	Miss Marie Hudspeth
Prude.....	Miss Cecilia Radcliffe
Privacy.....	Miss Winifred Fraser
Quer.....	Miss Ada St. Clair
Quaint.....	Mrs. Kate De Becker
Head Gardener.....	Luke Martin
Second Gardener.....	James Long
Third Gardener.....	William Eville
Garden Boy.....	Master Albert James
Pierrot.....	Ernest Glendinning
Scaramel.....	Reginald Barlow
Hawk.....	Griffith Lusk
Kennel.....	Raymond Lockwood
Callow.....	Ernest Jervis
Mouth.....	Theodor von Eltz
Doll.....	Miss Beatrice Clevenger
Romp.....	Miss Becky Gardiner
Tawdry.....	Miss Nellie Foster
Tenor.....	Cecil Jervis Ryan
Love.....	Leslie Palmer

Prunella became Pierrette to run away into the world with Pierrot. There are two years of dancing and pleasure; then separation, a blind groping for each other in the dark, realization that true affection is not reflected in selfishness, and finally reunion and the light. It is the old story of the moth that flits too near the flame.

Prunella is hemmed about with straight hedges, high walls and prim, prudish and excessively private aunts. Her mother went out into the world years ago; nothing more was heard of her. Prunella must be saved from a like fate.

But into the garden Pierrot and his mummets find their way. His voice is sweet to the ear; his words of his great playground, the world, are food to the innocent, ignorant Prunella. With him the wings of innocence could fly to the uttermost end of dreams, with never a thought of being broken against reality. The bird comes down out of its cage. Prunella becomes Pierrette.

Three years strike the garden to decay.

Leaves rustle under the feet like memories.

The gossipy gardeners are nowhere about; but one aunt is left to sell the shabby chouse to the stranger. He is Pierrot, but now a sad Pierrot. He has lost his latest trinket, and he did not know he could miss it so much. Scaramel smirks wisely, and says it was ever so, but none the less does Pierrot remember the moonlight of that other night, when the mummets were jolly where they are now joyless; when the lattice window framed the form of his Pierrette, where it now opens to empty air; when the statue of Eros advised Prunella that where affection was there could be no danger, and now that same statue is as coldly dumb as stone.

Prunella, too, comes back to the garden, to be spurned by the mummets who once proclaimed her queen, to be bidden away as a beggar maid by the Scaramel who helped entice her far from home. At the feet of the statue she falls at last, with Eros watching over her. The statue then eludes Pierrot into some sort of forgetfulness of self, and the reunion in true affection takes place.

This familiar story is told with art. The players realize the fantastical symbolism of their work. The lines, interspersed with verse, are read with pleasing delivery, for the most part, while the special music of Joseph Moorat usually illustrates the situations unobtrusively.

Miss Clark, tiny and winsome, presents Prunella more illusively than Pierrette. As the former her imprisoned girlishness is well delineated; as the latter she does not seem to command the grip of pathos necessary. At all times she is an effective foil for Mr. Glendinning's Pierrot, which is a most self-sufficient character. Sunbeams of comedy strike through his lines, as well as somber shades of remorse, and he shows a firm appreciation of both. Also he reads music into his lines, with perhaps not too many gestures for this artificial type of play.

Above the others stands out Reginald Barlow's Scaramel. He is one who serves his master for what there is in it, viewing all the world as a toy and all the people in it to be toyed with. Well he knew that, whenever a maiden would escape from an upper chamber, there would always be a ladder about somewhere. Mr. Barlow's is a finished work.

The very correct aunts are well played, and the gardeners are effective in fulfilling their purpose of creating the atmosphere of the two acts.

But for this the producer deserves most credit. The sun and the moon shine from above, while a spotlight from the rear of the house draws the faces into relief. This realistic effect is enhanced in the moonlight scene by a charming starlit sky and changing cloud effects. Mr. Ames has evidently delighted in giving this picture-book play the lovely setting it deserves.

BOSTON NOTES

"Way Down East," the long popular melodrama, came to the Boston theater Monday for a run. The cast is capable. The audience followed the story of the persecuted heroine with sympathy, and heartily enjoyed the robust humors of the comic hired man and the songs of the quartet.

"The Doll Girl," with Richard Carle and Hattie Williams, is the new musical comedy coming to the Colonial next Monday.

Frank Speaight will open his Dickens course at Steinert Hall this evening with a dramatization of "Pickwick."

"The Great Ruby" is next week's offering at the Castle Square.

John Craig offers a prize of \$100 for the play without a name he is soon to produce at the Castle Square, Boston.

MISS ANNIE RUSSELL

Hollis Street theater—Miss Annie Russell's old English comedy company in Sheridan's five-act play, "The School for Scandal." The cast:

Sir Peter Teazle.....	Fred W. Permain
Sir Oliver Surface.....	Littledale Power
Sir Benjamin Backbite.....	Leslie Austin
Sir Harry Bumper.....	Clifford Devereux
Joseph Surface.....	Murray Kinnell
Charles Surface.....	Oswald Yorke
Crabtree.....	F. Percival Stevens
Rowley.....	Alan Crosland
Carle.....	Harold Melzter
Snake.....	Johnson Briscoe
Moses.....	F. Pervival Stevens
Trip.....	Arthur Barney
Lady Sneedwell's servant.	Robert Murray
Joseph Surface's servant.....	Edgar Ware
Lady Sneerwell.....	Florence LeChargo
Mrs. Candour.....	Folliott Paget
Maria.....	Henriette Goodwin
Lucius Septimus.....	Percy Rhodes
Apollodorus.....	Alex. Scott-Gatty
Maid.....	Marguerite Mitchell
Lady Teazle.....	Annie Russell

Realism approaches a gratifying perfection in Miss Russell's treatment of the favorite Sheridan comedy, "The School for Scandal," with which she and her well balanced company began a brief season at the Hollis Monday night.

Seasoned theater patrons, and it was

of such that the house was distinctly made up, have an ample ground for judgment upon any presentation of this picture of eighteenth century society in their recollection of past performances and always welcome revivals and are aided by familiarity with Miss Russell's varied work. They gave their verdict in their perfectly clear appreciation of a thoroughly artistic reproduction of a prime favorite.

Miss Russell is commonly credited with a penchant for realistic settings and for consistently truthful action. The treatment of "The School for Scandal" under her directing hand brings ample testimony to the support of this estimate of a woman of the 18th century.

She is in her element.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SUIT WITH VELVET WAISTCOAT

Skirt draped in a new manner

This suit shows a waistcoat of velvet that is exceedingly smart and a skirt draped after a new and interesting manner. As shown here, the material is a wool suiting with a diagonal line of a darker color.

All the velvet finished materials are especially smart. Either silk velvet or velveteen would be handsome made in this way with the waistcoat of broadcloth or broad silk, or a handsome costume could be made by using a fancy material for the coat with a plain for the skirt, as figured or broche velours over broadcloth, or a moire suiting would be handsome used throughout with a velvet waistcoat as in this instance. Wool velvets are always beautiful and duchy is one of the loveliest of all things.

Plain shantung could be used for the entire costume or ribbed for the coat and plain for the skirt. If a trip to the South is under consideration and a lighter suit is wanted, peau de pêche or peau de soie would be handsome with the collar of velvet and waistcoat of broadcloth silk. Both these cloths are smart and both are beautiful.

For the medium size, the coat will require 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 27, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 52 inches wide, with 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 27 inches wide for the waistcoat; the skirt 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 or 52 inches wide.

The pattern of the coat (7754) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7991) from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

BLACK ORNAMENTS

Black ornaments are becoming more and more the fad. The fashionable strings of cut jet beads are obtaining a greater vogue with every week that goes by, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Black velvet bracelets, clasped with rhinestone monograms, are worn closely about the wrist. Huge black oilcloth roses are pinned against afternoon frocks and the latest Paris ornament is a cabochon of onyx surrounded by pearls, fastening the airy material of a white tulip bodice at the bust.

YOUR BROCADE

To have a home-made brocade, use plain velvet or velveteen. Select a heavy, open pattern of lace with a decided design. Wring it out in water, place over the velvet right side down, put a dry cloth over all and press dry with a hot iron. When you lift the cloth you will find the design on the velvet, says the Kansas City Star. Frequently street car seats of cane with radiator beneath will quickly make a figured out of a plain velvet.

DOES NOT SPATTER

A new egg beater can be operated with one hand. It rotates up and down, the eggs have to be beaten in a drinking glass shaped bowl with rapidity, and cuts, churns, whips and mixes without spattering, says the Kansas City Star. It can be used in any receptacle that is not shallow.

"ALICE AGNES" IS A GOOD BAKER

Story of a girl's success in New York city

Alice Agnes bakes 70 loaves of bread a day and 100 pies and cakes and finds a ready sale for them in her little shop uptown in New York. To a Sun reporter she said:

"The truth is that New York women can't cook, and that is why I have met with such success. But it must be partly the fault of New York husbands. If they were all as helpful as my father I am sure their wives would learn. He always praised everything I made and ate it. And that gave me confidence to go on."

"We had plenty in Cork, but when my father met with misfortunes and brought us to a small farm in America we had to learn to cook. I was 10 years old, and as I have eight brothers and sisters younger, the most of the cooking fell to me."

"Two years ago with four of my sisters married and the other two old enough to help mother I felt I could be spared, so I found a chance to go to East Orange and keep house for a singing teacher. One night while I was waiting for the roast to cook I decided to do the next day's baking, and before it was done I had a layer cake, a pie and a dozen cup cakes smoking on the table. And right there I got my idea. 'If I can do all that in such a little time, why shouldn't I have a shop and sell them?' I said to myself."

"I began looking about right away and soon after the holidays I opened here. It took all my savings of years to pay the two months rent at \$75 a month and stock up, and I opened the doors with just \$1 in the cash register. But before night I had sold \$10 worth, and I was never so happy, for I knew I was going to succeed."

"My name? Oh, yes, it's Alice Agnes O'Sullivan. As I was walking about looking for a shop I saw that all the fashionable milliners used just their first names, and I said to myself, 'That's the kind of baker I'm going to be.' I've lived up to my standards, for I've used nothing but the best of materials, and every-



DUMPLINGS THAT WILL NEVER FALL

Dumplings made by the following recipe will be light and dry, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, and will be found excellent to serve with chickens, guinea fowl or veal, and may be reheated in the gravy in a casserole. They may be made on the top of the stove, also, if care is taken to keep the liquid at the simmering point, and not let it boil rapidly after the dumplings are dropped in. Have the gravy thinner than is wanted to serve, as it will thicken some with the cooking of the dumplings:

For five persons, beat one egg till smooth and light, add one cup of sweet milk, one-fourth of a tea-spoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. Mix one teaspoonful of baking powder with the last of the flour, and beat well. Drop by teaspoonful into the hot gravy, cover and cook 15 minutes. Dish around the edge of a deep plate, the meat and gravy in the middle.

ROUGH MATERIALS PROMINENT

Crepe weaves lead in popularity for southern wear

In looking over the array of attractive styles which are exhibited for Palm Beach wear, one sees a large variety of rough materials. First in popularity are different kinds of crepe weaves, both in silk and cotton. White wash crepe gowns are particularly favored, and are frequently made with taffeta coats in delicate colorings. White ratine is one of the most approved materials for dresses. This was well tried out last season and found to be a practical material which gave excellent satisfaction. Some of the dresses are embroidered in colored wool effects with girdle and piping of colored voile. Filet lace is much used for trim-

ming ratine. An effective insertion used recently in a white ratine was made by an industrious woman who wore the dress and was crocheted from white linen thread in a close pattern resembling filet.

There was a strip in the front that went the full length of the dress, and was about five inches in width. Some of the patterns are very similar to those used in filet lace, and when the crocheting is done nicely the effect is charming and a touch of real home work is added that far outdistances much of the bought trimming and is far less expensive than a nice lace or even one that would be serviceable.

The ever-popular linens is to be with us again, and some of the snappy models are made with short coats, tier skirts, and pearl button trimmings. Washable duchies and picques are shown in smart models.

In wool dresses are shown crepons, crepes, white serge and many other styles of material. Silks are used in a variety of weaves, among them being taffetas, crepes, moire and crepe moire.

HOME HELPS

To clean your mattresses, lay a slightly dampened sheet over mattress and beat thoroughly with a wicker furniture beater, turn and repeat on opposite sides.

Meat loaf of chopped veal or beef can be made moist by adding four table-spoonfuls of cream before cooking.

A bucket of clear water, with a handful of salt in it, will clean matting; rub the matting lengthwise.

A few drops of water added to the fat, and the fry pan covered, will keep eggs from becoming tough.

Try tacking white oilcloth over the woodwork on your sink, being careful to pull smooth and tack underneath; this is handy when the sink is in bad condition.—St. Louis Star.

When the custard curdles, beat with a rotary beater and it will become all right.

To make a tough steak tender rub it on both sides with vinegar and olive oil, thoroughly mixed, and allow it to stand two hours before cooking.

Take up carefully, roll in sugar, put one in each bowl and cover with a thin oatmeal porridge made by cooking a cupful of prepared oats in two cupfuls of boiling water, well salted, for 20 minutes. Serve with cream. Chopped dates are nice added to the porridge 10 minutes before serving.—Woman's Magazine.

ORANGE BAVAROIS
Squeeze a sufficient number of oranges to produce a half pint of juice, including the juice of half a lemon. Add to this six ounces of sugar and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Soak for a few minutes one quarter ounce of gelatin in a little cold water. Add this to the fruit juice and stir until the mixture begins to set; then fold in a half pint of whipped cream. Have ready a mold lined with sections of orange and fill this carefully. Put in a cool place.—Denver Times.

FRICASSEED TOMATO
Canned tomatoes of some brands are quite solid. Drain the best and let the seeds and juice be saved for soup. Slice them, dust flour over them and fry a nice brown in butter. Lift with a broad knife to a hot platter. Pour sweet cream in the pan, season it with salt and pepper and boil up. Pour over the tomatoes and serve immediately.

OLD-FASHIONED SPICED BEEF
Cover a round of beef weighing about 16 pounds with a pound of salt and turn it every day for a week. At the end of that time wash it in cold water, rub it well with two ounces of black pepper and a quarter of an ounce of mace. Fry three or four onions sliced, add a few cloves, then put in the meat, cover it with water and bake in a stone covered stewing pan for five hours. To be eaten cold, for breakfast or supper.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Young cooks must bear in mind the success of a fish dish depends quite a good deal upon the way it is served. The sauce must be smooth, tasty and creamy and the garnishing of parsley and lemon arranged to tempt the palate.

MAKING BETWEEN-SEASON HAT

Old one may be remodeled

This is the time of the year when we want to change hats. Before very long one will see nothing but spring hats, for spring comes early in the millinery world.

Maine, chiffon, lace and lightweight silk, with velvet and flower trimmings, are in vogue at present. Have you a hat made of such materials? Perhaps, as much as you would like a new hat, you don't feel as though you could afford one at this time of the year, says the New York Press. Why not bring some of the old ones and make one over?

Rip the hat apart, and no doubt you will be able to use the wire frame you used before with a little alteration. To begin, measure your headsize wire, which is one fitting on the head, and be sure it is 23 inches if your hair is plain, if it is full about your face make it 25 inches. Remove the wires going around the frame except the headsize, unless that is too small. Bend each wire up from headsize as follows: Front, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; left side front, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; side, three inches; side back, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; back, 4 inches; right side back, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; side, three inches, and side front, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Roll the wires up in order to roll the top edge of the back part of the frame up toward the crown.

The outside wire must be put on next and should be 38 inches long and allow 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches for a lap. Bend all of the wires down from the headsize to make the frame set close to the head. Of course, the back wires do not turn down, but they slope downward at the headsize and roll up at the edge. The outside wire is then fastened on by turning over the edges and tightening with a pair of nippers. Pliers and sometimes an old pair of scissors have been used. Be sure all the wires are tightly fastened; it makes the frame firmer.

Start at the front and go to the left as you fasten it on. Next put in a brace wire about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches away from the headsize. This will make the frame stronger. When completed, be sure no rough wires are showing. The crown should measure about eight inches in diameter and the top must be what is termed "square," which means a decided turn but a round top. The side crown should be two inches high, and the outside lower one 25 inches.

If you wish to use maline and have new material, it can be procured from 10 cents a yard up; cover the frame straight. Lay it on with a point to the front wire; pin it all around, laying it flat and making the seam come to the back wire. Cut away all that is not needed, as you have no double seams.

Bring the maline over the edge of the brim, but always cover the top brim first, then sew the crown on. After doing this put in the facing. The edge must be turned in and sewed with invisible stitches to the top brim. Your frame is now ready to begin to make your hat.

A simple and quick way to cover the frame is to shirr the maline on. Measure and have it wide enough to reach across the brim from the base of the crown to the headsize and shirr over a wire one and three quarter inches from the edge. Make a tuck over the wire and it will look like a shirred cord.

Have the wire the right size to fit the hat, and fasten it before sewing on the material. Sew this to the frame, and take a wire which is the same length as the outside wire and shirr the maline over this at the right distance from the last wire so as to make a corded edge. This must also be fastened. Then sew the other edge to the headsize. This will make the crown the same as the brim, for which you will need the same width of maline, but use it double.

For the hat that is black a good way to trim it so that it will harmonize with any color is to make a large bow across the back. Take the surplus wire and make an ear nine inches long and five inches wide. Shirr the maline all around this wire, and bring the ends to the base of the ear and cut off. Make two of these, one a little longer than the other. Cut a buckle of crinoline and cover with maline, and then with the small pink rosebuds and a few sprays of small green foliage. Sew this buckle at the bottom of these ears to finish off the ends.

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TRY TACKING WHITE OILCLOTH OVER THE WOODWORK ON YOUR SINK, BEING CAREFUL TO PULL SMOOTH AND TACK UNDERNEATH; THIS IS HANDY WHEN THE SINK IS IN BAD CONDITION.—ST. LOUIS STAR.

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TRY TACKING WHITE OILCLOTH OVER THE WOODWORK ON YOUR SINK, BEING CAREFUL TO PULL SMOOTH AND TACK UNDERNEATH; THIS IS HANDY WHEN THE SINK IS IN BAD CONDITION.—ST. LOUIS STAR.

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Four School Measures to Have Hearing

Bills Which Either Forbid Use of Assembly Rooms in Public Instruction Institutions or That Would Charge Admission

HOW THESE DIFFER

Four bills relative to the public use of school halls and rooms are due to be considered at a hearing before the legislative committee on education at the State House today.

One of these measures, introduced on petition of Mayor Thomas F. Kearns of Waltham, would repeal the act of 1913 which allows the use of public school halls for such educational and recreation activities as the school committee may approve, providing no admission fee is charged.

Another, the passage of which is sought by Frank J. Peasle, superintendent of public schools of Lynn, and officials of the principal musical organizations of that city, provides for an amendment of the 1913 act that would permit an admission fee to be charged.

A similar measure, though not so wide in its scope, introduced on petition of Frank H. Dunbar, would allow the charging of an admission fee when the halls are used for exhibitions by school organizations, such as athletic associations, military companies, debating societies and the like.

The fourth bill under consideration today appears to differ hardly at all from the 1913 act except in the manner of the wording.

A variety of causes has led to the presentation of these measures. Mr. Dunbar wants school organizations to be allowed to charge an admission fee so that they may be self-supporting. The Lynn petitioners have found that the concerts of their musical organizations cannot be given without charging admission because of the expense involved, and they would like to hold them in the Classical high school building hall, which is about the best one in the city for their purpose. The repeal of last year's act is sought, it is understood, on the ground that there is interference with regular school work.

Before the legislative committee on labor there was given a hearing yesterday on the petition of Walter Ellison, secretary of the New Bedford textile council, to establish 100 pounds as the maximum weight which women mill workers would be permitted to handle. Representative John Halliwell of New Bedford, John Waldron of the New Bedford Carders Association, Herbert Clark of the New Bedford textile council, James Tanney of the Fall River Carders Association and Representative Herbert Wing of Dartmouth were heard in favor. There was no opposition.

Representative Nilan of East Boston yesterday filed with the House an amendment to the rules, which provides that no member of the Legislature may hereafter be employed as counsel for any public service corporation while he is a member of the Legislature.

After a brief debate in the House late yesterday, the bill to place the inspectors and assistant inspectors of the public service commission under the civil service regulations was ordered to a third reading, 112 to 90.

The report of the public service committee of "leave to withdraw" on the petition to increase the salary of the state sealer of weights and measures was accepted.

Consideration of the adverse report on the bill for half-holidays Saturday for all day laborers in the employ of the state was postponed till today.

The judiciary committee reported "leave to withdraw" on the petition of Mayor Fitzgerald that unpaid water bills be a lien on the estates and on the bill for a new municipal court in Matapan.

The Senate extended the time for a report of the committee on elevator regulations.

Rules were suspended in the Senate to admit a bill introduced on leave by Senator Bellamy that after two years from the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for a trust company to hold more than 10 per cent of the capital stock of any other trust company and providing also that no trust company shall be merged with another except under the provisions of sections 40 and 44 of chapter 437, acts of 1903.

GREATER OPPORTUNITY GIVEN BOSTON SCHOOL SUBMASTERS

Organizing with George E. Brock chairman, Michael H. Corcoran treasurer, and Dr. David D. Scannell taking the place of Mr. Thomas F. Leen, the new school committee, meeting for the first time last night, plunged at once into the business of the year.

Its initial act was to give large responsibilities to the submasters of schools. This is both to train them to become masters and to relieve the masters of the school in which they are teaching of some of their duties.

The board requested the superintendent to ascertain from the masters of schools what duties other than class room teaching is being performed by their sub-masters, especially what administrative responsibility and opportunities for initiative have been given them. The superintendent was instructed further to impress on masters the importance of such responsibility and

MR. FITZGERALD CALLS CURLEY FIGURES WRONG

Says Mayor Did Not Tell the Whole Story in Criticism of Tax Surplus and Other Features of Predecessor's Regime

DEFENDS FINANCES

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald has issued a statement answering the attacks on himself and on his administration which were made by Mayor Curley in his inaugural address yesterday in Tremont Temple.

The statement deals with the charges against the financial condition of the city as follows:

"Mayor Curley is mistaken when he says that if it had not been for the extraordinary effort to induce the payment of taxes in the closing days of the present year he would have found the public treasury without a dollar upon taking office. The records at the city collector's office show an increase in the percentage of collections of 1912 taxes outstanding for more than a year of but two-thirds of one per cent and a decrease of the percentage of collections of 1913 taxes on one-half of one per cent, making a difference of but \$25,000, which is a long way off from \$528,000 tax surplus. If 1913 collections were as large as last year or the year before, \$150,000 to \$200,000 would have been added to the surplus."

"Then again, 1913 had 53 weekly payrolls against 52 ordinarily, and \$200,000 was lost to the surplus by the additional week. More than \$500,000 was spent for new school buildings and other permanent improvements, which formerly came from loans."

"No other administration but mine handled these problems. Therefore this surplus of \$528,000 in tax money and \$227,000 in water income, \$755,000 in all, as against an average of less than \$200,000 in all administrations outside of Mayor Hubbard's and my own, is a record that speaks for itself."

"As to Boston's big debt, Boston has greater assets in property than any city in this country. Mayor Curley should tell the whole story, so that Boston people would know the real facts. Boston's debt as quoted by the mayor, includes 20 odd millions in subways. Subways being self-supporting are eliminated by law in New York and Philadelphia, the only cities that own subways outside of Boston. Baltimore's surface sewage flows down the street. Philadelphia hires many of its school buildings. Many western cities which I have visited hire buildings for city hall use. Loans for street construction in most western cities are charged directly against owners of property as against the city here which is charged with the loan and collects the assessments."

"It is as idle to compare cities on the basis of census figures as far as cost is concerned as it is in business establishments."

"Special assessments are the rule in many places, while Boston collects its bill as a whole. If Boston is as costly to govern as the mayor's figures indicate, what about our suburbs, like Cambridge, Malden, Quincy and other places where the tax rate is from \$2 to \$8 larger than Boston?"

Not Candidate for Office

Following the inauguration of Mayor Curley yesterday former Mayor Fitzgerald said that his plans include a week in the office of his newspaper and two or three weeks' vacation after that, during which he would make a trip to Washington to make sure that Boston gets a regional bank and to secure the appointment of a New England man to succeed Judge Prouty on the interstate commerce commission.

He declares that he is not a candidate for any public office, but on returning from his vacation will accept one of several propositions offered him which vary in range from the newspaper business to the banking and trust business. He says he is enjoying the new freedom.

Most of the afternoon was spent in the office of the Republic and in the evening he accompanied his family to the theater.

BOSTON NEWSBOYS TO MAKE MERRY AT ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Large Number of Distinguished Guests Are Invited to Attend Big Entertainment Which Will Be Held in Paul Revere Hall This Evening

Boston newsboys will hold their twelfth annual assembly in Paul Revere Hall this evening, under auspices of the Boston Newsboys Protective Union. The Waverly orchestra will play. Joseph Santley, now appearing at the new Cort theater, and Miss Ruth Randall and Miss Josephine Kernell will dance the tango. The grand march will be participated in by more than 100 couples, led by President Benjamin H. Robrish and Mrs. Robrish, under the supervision of Floor Directors Oscar Helvits, Benjamin Kratter, Frank O'Connor, Moses Rubenovitz, Morris Berger, Joseph Barden, Oscar Cohen, Edward Levine, Steve Wagner, Samuel Brickel, Israel Applebaum, Aids Harry Porter, Abraham Milstein, Frank Ellis, Myer Levine, Louis Gilman, H. Tekulsky, L. Taftchensky, T. J. Flanagan, A. Rosnick, H. Sundock, J. Fisher, A. Goldman, I. Silin, J. Tokulsky, Leo Linda, William Boblick, A. Cooper, S. Bladofsky, Harry Sadek, Alexander Cohen, Samuel Batofsky, C. Crag, Ben Volles, Israel Isenberg, Sam Bodman,



MRS. BENJAMIN H. ROBRISH LEADS GRAND MARCH

Askey, Philip Bernstein and George Applebaum.

Invitations have been extended to many prominent citizens.

Among those who have responded are: Gov. David L. Walsh, Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry, Secretary Frank J. Donahue, Treasurer Frederick Mansfield, Councilor Buckley, Speaker Grafton D. Cushing, President Clinton Coolidge of the Senate, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor James M. Curley, the Rev. E. A. Horton, Clerk James W. Kimball of the House of Representatives, Clerk Coolidge of the Senate, Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara, Congressmen A. J. Peters and W. F. Murray, James J. Storrow, many representatives of newspapers, President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Vice-President James Duncan of the American Federation of Labor, Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, President Hobbs, Secretary Henry Abrams, Frank H. McCarthy, D. Driscoll, Martin T. Joyce, Arthur Huddell, Fred J. Kneeland, John T. Cashman, James R. Crozier, J. Frank O'Hare, Abraham Pearlstein of the Boston Central Labor Union; Thomas J. Kenny, Walter Ballantyne, John A. Coulthurst, John J. Attridge, Walter Collins, Daniel J. McDonald, James A. Watson and Ernest E. Smith of the Boston city council; George W. Coleman, W. N. Woods, Nathan L. Amster, B. F. Keith, James J. Phelan, Edward A. Filene, Mitchell Freiman, Alexander I. Peckham, Edward L. Curran, John Golden, Thomas Devine, John F. Casey, master of English high school; John A. Kelliher, Thomas Leavitt, President Lowell and Dean B. S. Hubert of Harvard College, Judge Harvey S. Baker of the juvenile court, James A. Gallivan, T. S. Bell, James Donovan, George E. Brock, Joseph Lee, Michael Corcoran, Jr., and Mrs. Francis Curtis of the Boston school committee; Sheriff John Quinn, Supt. D. N. Sullivan of the public grounds department, President Frank L. Locke of the Y. M. C. U., Martin M. Lomasney, Charles E. Ware, Jr.; Henry J. Clark, Sol Backarach, Mr. and Mrs. Palaia of the newsboys' reading room.

President Robrish has named the following officers and committee:

Floor marshal, Benjamin H. Robrish; assistant floor marshals, Michael Davis and Samuel Rosen; floor directors, Oscar Helvits, Benjamin Askey, Philip Bernstein and George Applebaum; chief of aides, Frank Russell; assistant chief of aides, Samuel Hessell.

Committee of arrangements: Jacob Wilstein chairman, Jacob Applebaum secretary, Nyman J. Cohen treasurer; Harry Wienberg and Charles Brickel, assistant treasurers; Samuel Brown, Moses Simons, Samuel Wessel, Max Abramson, Joseph Baker, L. J. Buckley, Frank Russell, Tony Chester, A. B. Franklin, Michael Davis, Rubin Roseman, Fred Miller, Joseph Mezor, Hyman Rief, Myer Dunay, Louis Avapolsky, Harry Block, Alexander Brin, Max Cohen, Louis Karlin, Louis Orenberg, Charles Weisman, Samuel Bikash, Kirby Kreuth, Harry Bloomberg, Harry Shuman, Edward Pelberg, Louis Ginsberg, Louis

COMMON LAW IS GIVEN DEFENSE BY PROFESSOR POUND

He Says Most of Decisions Complained of Are Made by Popularly-Elected Judges

Setting up a defense of the common law in a Lowell Institute lecture last evening, Prof. Roscoe Pound of Harvard University declared that the illiberal decisions of which complaint is made today have been almost wholly the work of popularly-elected judges. His subject was the "Spirit of the Common Law."

The speaker was of the opinion that if not actually upon trial in the United States the common law was certainly under indictment. He credited it with having as much tenacity and vitality as any institution of modern times.

Professor Pound said that at but one point has this Anglo-American tradition met with defeat in its competition with a rival tradition. The contest of the English law, French law and German law in the framing of new codes for Japan was won by the last named, he pointed out, but he claimed this was a competition between systems of legal rules.

A system of law-making through judicial empiricism, he contended, calls for much more in a judge than popularity, honest mediocrity or ignorant zeal for the public welfare can secure.

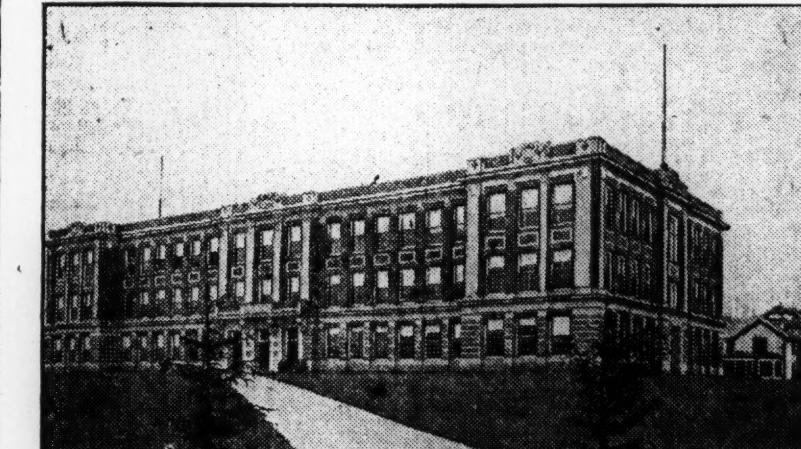
ROADS SEPARATION DELAY SOUGHT

Postponement of federal action on the separation of the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads and one other New England railroad problem, was asked in a resolution introduced in the House late yesterday by Representative Robert Washburn of Worcester. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules for action. It asks that postponement be suspended until there is opportunity for the legislators of the several New England states to consider and come to an opinion on what is best to promote and develop the prosperity of New England in order that the federal government and New England states may cooperate.

SAN DIEGO HAS STRAW HAT DAY

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—San Diego's first annual straw hat day Monday saw 10,000 persons take part in a procession. Autos were profusely decorated with flowers. Practically all the spectators, who thronged the streets along the line of march, wore summer hats.

ABERDEEN, WASH., ADDS SCHOOL TO A SUBSTANTIAL EQUIPMENT



New high school building, a three-story structure, and grounds

ABERDEEN, Wash.—As a step in its policy of anticipating growth in population by providing more and better accommodations as rapidly as possible, the board of education now is erecting a large concrete and tile building for the grades in the western part of the city. This structure will care for the increasing number of children in that section.

Some time ago the board inaugurated the policy of constructing only modern and first-class school buildings when new ones were required and this plan has been followed out consistently until Aberdeen, which is known primarily as a center of industrial activity, is also becoming distinguished for its educational advantages.

The city possesses school property to the value of more than \$350,000. The J. M. Weatherwax high school, which, with the site and equipment, represents a cost of more than \$175,000, was finished in 1910, is three stories in height and is of stone and vitrified brick construction. A fine assembly hall contains more than 700 opera chairs. Directly beneath it is a large and well lighted gymnasium in connection with which are shower baths and gymnasium lockers for the use of boys and others for girls. A fan heating and ventilating system regulated by thermostats is one of the provisions, as well as a vacuum cleaner. All rooms are provided with telephone and clock, regulated through the principal's office. Adequate wiring for electric lighting is provided for all rooms, and electricity for both lighting and power purposes is generated by a plant within the building.

Cooking, sewing, manual training, mechanical drawing and chemistry are some of the departments established in this new building, which is utilized as a cen-

Fine, Light Biscuit Delicious Hot Cakes

Daily demonstration at the Hecker exhibit.

99 Summer Street

The Ladies will find the exhibit and demonstration interesting and instructive.

HECKERS' CREAM CEREALS

HECKERS' SUPERLATIVE FLOUR

You are cordially invited to visit this store

"SEATS FOR WOMEN" A BADGE Editorial Application of the Chicago Slogan to Eastern Situations

In Chicago, the offering of a prize for the best phrase to adorn a button to be worn by men who are favorable to giving women the seats in crowded street cars has resulted in the adoption of the slogan, "Seats for Women." Presently, as things are popularly measured, the badge of politeness in men will be the announcement from the coat lapel.

It is to be assumed that the wearer of the button will never be found holding a seat in the car when a woman is standing and further that the unadorned men will be impressed by the example.

Observation of a rather recent comer to Boston, making comparison between the practise here and elsewhere, has recently been stated much to Boston's discredit, that is if the occupation of the car-seat when woman stands is discreditable. Apparently Chicago is not marked by a different standard of politeness, which fact may alleviate the reproach upon the eastern city. In any street car which reaches the ordinary condition of carrying as many standees as sitters, in any section of Boston, it is usual to see the seats well filled with men and the aisle crowded by women. It is not to be said exactly what proportion of men make it a rule to vacate the seat when a woman is a candidate for it, but we imagine it would not exceed one half and probably fall considerably below that proportion. That this betokens a majority of the disconcerted among men will not be accepted without question.

Given a boy to train, would you limit upon the courtesy to woman, which you inculcate in general terms, by conceding that it would not extend to the giving up of a street car seat to her? He would not sit while women stood in any other place.

In the social gathering, he would be on his feet in an instant. Wherein is the street car situation different? Not in the fact that the woman standing is not of his acquaintance, for that would not make. Not that her standing is relieved by the strap on which she may sway. Not that the public display of politeness is an exception rather than the rule and that he might appear to be striving for distinction. Admiration for the man who gives up his seat is irresistible. The stoutest advocate of woman taking her chances on an equality with men feels it, even though he argues that it is not demanded. There is no escape from the common appreciation of the fact that the relinquishment of the prized seat is an act of courtesy; and courtesy

TELEPHONE DISCOUNT ALLOWED NEW YORK—Discount of 10 percent on charges for local service under message rate contracts in New York city has been allowed by the New York Telephone Company.

Filene's

See the quaint "Polly Flunder" dress with hat and parasol to match.

A Three Day Sale in the Filene Infants' Shops

This is a friend-making sale, for we want new babies to come here as fast as other babies outgrow these unusual specialty shops.

EVER SO MANY PRETTY NEW DRESSES

17c for Babies' 25c Nainsook Slips.
39c for Babies' 65c Long and Short Dresses.
69c for Babies' \$1.25 Nainsook Dresses.
\$1.9c for Babies' \$3 Hand-made Dresses.
\$2.9c for Children's \$1.50 to \$2.50 Dresses.
\$1.9c for Children's \$3 and \$5 Dresses.
\$2.5c for Children's \$5 and \$5.50 Dresses.
\$3.95 for Children's \$8 Party Dresses.
\$5 for Children

Haiti Revolt Traced to Source Pan-Americans to Confer

BEST ELEMENT IN ISLAND SEES PRESSING NEEDS

Ignorance of Masses Believed Responsible for Revolutions and State Will Aid Effort to Teach People and Raise Standards

REMEDY SET FORTH

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—Disturbances in the northern provinces are beginning to extend toward the capital. Political conditions generally are unsettled. The fact is that the rural population is swayed easily by agitators, and it has been noted, likewise, in previous revolutions that the general ignorance which prevails among the masses has been cause for upheavals.

Probably in no other section of the West Indies has superstition been permitted to run so at large as in Haiti. The government appears powerless to offset this state of affairs, although it is said that it has tried to counteract the influence exerted by irresponsible persons. According to agents of the American Bible Society, who visit Haiti at various times, even woodooism is winked at and evangelistic work has been no slight task in the island.

The agency of the American Bible Society in the West Indies includes Haiti, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Porto Rico and the French islands, Martinique and Guadalupe. The Rev. W. F. Jordan, who has been here at different times and understands the people as few outsiders do, speaks of the needs of Haiti and makes the following statement:

"This is at once the most populous, most interesting, most needy, most neglected and most hopeful of the fields included in the agency. The population is estimated at 2,000,000, all of negro blood, with the exception of a very few white merchants and business men. It is exceedingly interesting from many points of view, not the least of which is the folklore, remnants of African superstition and up-to-date ghost stories, told in all seriousness by the unsophisticated country people."

Mr. Jordan says it is a hopeful field because of the receptive attitude of the people, and because, although the government has a concordat with the Vatican, making Catholicism a state religion, yet Protestant ministers are recognized by the government, which looks upon them as a moral factor for the uplift of the nation. The government, in fact, is willing to aid in the support of mission schools founded by Protestants of whatever denomination. There has been a strong feeling among the legislators to abolish the concordat and make religious liberty general.

Another representative of the society, the Rev. Mr. Cattellain, who has been especially active in the northern sections, says that Haitians generally are very kind hearted, hospitable, intelligent and respectful of religion. He considers it wonderful that under prevailing circumstances the nation continues to exist.

"After two years' work among the children," Mr. Cattellain states, "my wife and I can testify that our Haitian pupils are generally superior to European children in their faculty of adaptation. And my two years' gospel work throughout the island, penetrating all classes of society, traveling from north to south and from east to west, leads me to declare that there is, with some qualification, a great ideal in the proud nation that has undertaken to be the honor and standard bearer of the African race. To realize this ideal they only need good direction, which they are quite ready to receive if missionaries will only bring it to them."

"But we must say here that no Protestant denomination has seriously undertaken to make the light shine in this darkness. There are only five or six missionaries laboring in the land, and the best work is done by natives generally in connection with no committee. All the populous north is without a missionary and when the agent for the American Bible Society passes through it is a treat for all and everywhere on his way meetings are organized."

It is thought by many that the remedy for revolutionary activity lies in better education and a higher moral training.

WORKMEN STILL LEAVING Isthmus

ANCON, C. Z.—The excess in the number of persons leaving the isthmus during the month of December, as compared with the number landing, amounted to 1970, making the net emigration from the isthmus during the past five months 10,756, most of whom were laborers on the canal.

The number of persons arriving at the ports of Ancon and Panama from other countries during the month was 518, consisting of 343 cabin, and 175 steerage passengers. The number of persons embarking for other countries was 607, consisting of 208 cabin, and 399 steerage passengers. The number of those who embarked over those who landed was 89. The total number of vessels arriving at Colon during December was 113, of which 10 were United States naval vessels, or naval vessels of other countries. The number of vessels arriving at the port of Ancon was 24.



Port au Prince and harbor, where President Oreste took refuge on German ship

SANTIAGO PLANS MEETING TO PROMOTE AMITY OF NATIONS

Fifth Pan-American Conference to Be in Chilean City in Fall and Preparations, It Is Said, Indicate Entertainments Second to None in History of These Gatherings

CITY WELL SUITED TO OCCASION

SANTIAGO, Chile—While the fifth Pan-American conference, to be held in this city, does not assemble until early in the fall, the local committees are already engaged in framing programs that will undoubtedly give the coming meeting high rank in the series instituted for the purpose of fostering international relationship.

No city in South America, it is said, is better suited for the entertainment of visitors than Santiago. It has not the population of Buenos Aires, or the environment of Rio de Janeiro, but in other respects it has that atmosphere of the west coast city that is absent on the other side of the Andes. Chileans, on the whole, are imbued with a progressiveness that has earned them the name of the Yankees of South America.

A liberal rule of government, and a high standard of education have combined to produce a nation that is worth visiting and watching.

Although there have been various American conferences previous to 1889, it was not until that year that the present series of conferences was started. The meeting place was Washington, where what has since become known as the Pan-American conference was presided over by James G. Blaine, the secretary of state. At the instance of President McKinley the second conference gathered in Mexico City, in 1901. In July and August of 1906, Rio de Janeiro was the place of meeting. Buenos Aires was honored with the fifth Pan-American conference American in the fullest sense.

TRADE NOTES

LA PAZ, Bolivia—There is a broadening market in Bolivia for pumps of all kinds. The demand is increasing on account of the larger mining operations.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The Frigorifico Argentino beef packing establishment has been leased by a United States concern, which announces that it will enter into independent competition with other houses.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic—Uncultured sugar cane land in the Barahona district is selling at an average price of \$4.50 an acre. The Ansonia estate is increasing its irrigation facilities.

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile—Uruguay and Argentina now supply fresh butter to the territory of Magellan. Most of the condensed milk is imported from Europe.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—To serve the needs of the local farmers a new bank has been established in Concordia, state of Entre Rios.

COLON—A monthly service has been started between Colon and Mobile, Ala., the steamers making intermediate stops in Cuba and Mexico. New ships being built for the service are also to carry passengers.

CALLAO, Peru—The interest of the new bond issue of the Peruvian Steamship Company is guaranteed by a government subscription of \$109,500.

VENEZUELA WILL GO TO SPAIN

CARACAS, Venezuela—Venezuelans of means are preparing to visit the Spanish-American exposition at Seville, Spain, opened recently in the presence of many diplomats, including all the ministers from South and Central America.

HUERTA REGIME INSTRUCTS WEST TO STAND FIRM

Mexico City Says War Minister Has Sent Word to Pacific Ports to Resist Attack at Any Cost

VERACRUZ, Mexico—That the government purposes to take such steps as will prevent the Constitutionalists from capturing any of the important ports on the west coast is the announcement made by the minister of war, according to advices from the capital. The statement is made that instructions have been sent to the commanders of the federal troops in Mazatlan, Guaymas, Manzanillo and other ports of the Pacific to make every preparation to hold these places at all costs.

There is in Guaymas one officer of the war department and a federal garrison composed of nearly 6000 men. These troops are supplied with powerful artillery and a sufficient quantity of ammunition. General Ojeda, the commander of the Guaymas garrison, he said, would not encounter great difficulty in repelling an attack upon Guaymas.

The conditions existing in Mazatlan are similar to those in Guaymas. Gen. Alberto T. Rasgado, the federal commander there, has at his disposal a strong force sufficient to rout the enemy if they threaten the port again, as has been the case in previous attacks. Mazatlan is one of the best fortified ports on the west coast.

To speak of the capture of Manzanillo is nonsense, officers of the war department said. This port also is perfectly defended, as the railroad from Colima and Guadalajara to Manzanillo has not been molested and the trains are running regularly. In case of an attack on the port the government easily can send all troops needed to reinforce the garrison there.

Information given at the ministry of war also showed all efforts of the Constitutionalists in Sinaloa and Tepic to invade Jalisco or any of the adjoining states will likely prove fruitless. In Guadalajara, Colima and other towns there are powerful federal columns, which could easily check any such attempt, it is said.

PHOSPHATE MINES ARE NOW WORKING

CURACAO, Dutch West Indies—After a lapse of almost 20 years work has been resumed in the Curacao phosphate mines. Already one cargo has been shipped and two more ships are getting ready to take out full loads. The recently organized company is backed by English capital and the phosphate is going to England and also to Germany. Curacao phosphate is considered of the finest quality and it is deemed strange that the mines have been allowed to lie idle for so long a time.

Now that the Royal Dutch Mail steamship line is touching at this port the expectation is that there will be a considerable increase in trade. More first class steamers will be placed in the service in 1915.

URUGUAYAN MINISTER ASSURES PEOPLE OF GOOD TIMES AHEAD

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Sr. Federico Vidiella, the republic's minister plenipotentiary at London, considered one of the foremost Uruguayan economists and a man of keen insight, on his present visit to Montevideo has been asked repeatedly to give his opinion regarding the financial outlook as it concerned the money markets abroad in their attitude toward Uruguay. Sr. Vidiella consented recently to speak on the subject.

"Uruguay's credit in Europe," said Sr. Vidiella, "is as good as ever. There is no ground for reports that foreign financiers are lukewarm in their acceptance of the enterprises now under way in our country. The trouble is that the Balkan war has disturbed the international money market throughout, and the drain resulting from that contest is felt everywhere. As a matter of fact our national securities have been less affected than those of most other countries, look at Brazil, for instance. Although

In an international sense the year 1914 promises to bring the world into closer relationship the moment the Panama canal becomes available for traffic. Not only must commerce between east and west increase as a result of quickened communication, but political questions that seem as yet open to discussion may bring the better response when the peoples they concern most become better acquainted with each other.

Some of the other big things that are to add to the comity of the American republics during the present year are the various conferences to be held in North and South America. In Chile it is seen that preparations are going forward to make the fifth Pan-American conference a substantial factor for that better understanding which for some years has been the aim of the twenty-one western republics. Santiago has entertained international gatherings before. The Chileans are hospitable, and possess the means with which to extend hospitality on an elaborate scale. There will be delegates in large numbers at Santiago when the conference opens next fall. The United States is expected to have a full representation.

The national chambers of commerce congress to be held at Washington next month should bring to the capital of the United States a number of representative business men from South America. A personal invitation for that purpose has been delivered by a Chicago merchant, and Peruvians, it is reported, among others, will be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity to meet in conference with commercial experts from every state of the Union. There is no better example of Pan-American enterprise than the republic of Peru, and it is a conspicuous fact that the Peruvian minister at Washington is present at every important gathering in the United States where he can promote the interests of his country.

As an introductory to the great event of 1915—the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco—the Pan-American conferences of the present year point directly to an occasion which may never be repeated. As there is only one Panama canal, doubtless there will be only one great celebration of its opening. Pan-American can set the pace for internationalism at San Francisco, where the nations of North, South and Central America are to be interesting participants.

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENCY OF BRAZIL MAKES PLEA FOR PEACE

Wenceslao Braz, Vice-President of Republic, at an Elaborate Entertainment Given in Rio, Declares Nation's Hope Lies in Pacific Enforcement of Law

FRIENDS PROMISE ALLEGIANCE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Surrounded by 300 of his close political adherents and assured of their undivided support in the coming presidential election, Wenceslao Braz, Vice-President of the republic and one of the leading candidates for the highest office, at the dinner tendered him by his admirers reiterated his belief that what the country needed most of all at the present time was a conservative policy.

It was at one of the most elaborate affairs of its kind in Rio de Janeiro that Dr. Braz, and his colleague on the presidential ticket, Urbano dos Santos, assured their friends that they were prepared to defend their platform in the face of all opposition. It is an open secret in the capital that the two candidates will follow in the footsteps of the present incumbent in the high office. Mariscal Hermes R. da Fonseca, it is well known that the affair was no less a testimonial of regard for the presidential candidate than a challenge to the "civilista" party, which is strongly entrenched in the capital.

On the whole, the country never has been confronted with an election fraught with more meaning than that which impends. Each day brings out additional evidence that it will be a fight to the finish between the conservatives, who have ruled the nation so long, and the radicals, who are just beginning to assert their strength.

BOLIVIA WANTS CONTINUED PEACE
LA PAZ, Bolivia—The government refutes statements made abroad that it would act aggressively for the purpose of securing a port on the Pacific. It says it hopes to achieve its purpose through diplomatic means.

BISHOP STUNTZ VISITS LIMA

LIMA, Peru—Dr. Homer C. Stuntz, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in South America, after visiting Lima with his family has returned to Buenos Aires. During his stay in this city he presided over the annual Methodist conference.

UNITED STATES BANK DESIRED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The opinion obtains in financial circles that during the recent money crisis the presence of a United States bank here would have had a reassuring effect.

ECUADOR TO OWN STEAMSHIP LINE

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—The national Congress has empowered the President to arrange for the establishment of a government-owned steamship line.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

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Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

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Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London.

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Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.

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George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

WOOL

F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.

PERUVIANS ARE ASKED TO COME TO WASHINGTON

National Chamber of Commerce of United States Also Extends Invitation for Convention to Other South American Nations

LIMA MAKES RESPONSE

LIMA, Peru—For the purpose of establishing closer trade relations between South America and the chambers of commerce in the United States John T. Lenfesty, president of the Lenfesty Milling Company of Chicago, now is visiting Peru. Mr. Lenfesty brings an invitation for the Lima Chamber of Commerce to take part in the annual convention of the National Chambers of Commerce of the United States, which is to be held at Washington from Feb. 11 to 13.

At a special meeting called by President Pedro Gallagher, of the Lima Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Lenfesty explained the nature of his mission to Peru and the other republics of the south. He said he had been charged with the important task of bringing to the attention of Peruvian business men and officials the growing desire of the northern country to get in closer touch with the countries below the Rio Grande. Mr. Lenfesty explained how the National Chamber of Commerce of the United States came into existence as a result of a conference held at Washington in April, 1912, and which was called by President Taft. Since then the organization has increased at a remarkable rate until now more than 200,000 individuals and firms are represented, and over 370 organizations included in the national body.

Speaking for the Lima Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gallagher replied that the occasion was one that would have a place in South American history, since it showed what was actually being done to increase commercial relations between north and south. Theories had been supplanted by actual work, he said, and he thought he could assure the visitor that there would be a fair representation at Washington when the conference met in February. Although the United States organization offers to defray the expenses of the Peruvian delegates, South Americans never give expense a thought when there is opportunity to improve commercial relations.

In interviews with local papers Mr. Lenfesty expressed great surprise at the volume of business conducted through Peruvian ports, and said that he understood from steamship men the trade was rapidly outrunning facilities for handling merchandise going in and out of the country. From Lima Mr. Lenfesty expects to make a tour of the other countries along the west coast, extending to them similar invitations to be represented at the

EGYPT HAS NEW POSTAGE STAMPS



Postage stamps of Egypt, upper three 1872, 1879 and 1888—Lower 10 specimens of latest issue

Land of the Pharaohs Has Seen Few Changes in Design in Almost Half Century—English Wording Supersedes French

MODERN DAM SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Egypt, land of romance, and the scene of many triumphs, holds a prominent place in the world's history. To the stamp collector the country offers equally strong attractions. Comparatively few series of stamps have served her purpose for the period of close upon half a century, and there are really no unattainable specimens. Given such a character, the country should be a popular one with the young philatelist, and the appearance of a new issue, rather novel in design for this land of the Pharaohs, makes the subject a topic of the day.

It was in January, 1866, that Egypt made her debut as a stamp-issuing country, and a series of seven values of the weirdest design made their appearance. If it was the intention of the designer of these short-lived productions to hide the identity of the land they were supposed to represent, he certainly achieved his object. Perhaps the powers that be thought so, too, for after being in use for barely 18 months, these quaint specimens of the printer's art were replaced by stamps of a more effective design, a design which was to last, with minor alterations, for the succeeding 47 years. The initial issue, printed by a Genoese firm, were of a design not unlike a sample of the inlaid work of the country, and all were overprinted in black with native characters, the lowest group denoting the value. This overprint, as in the early issues of Turkey, was an essential part of the stamp. With the exception of the 1-piaster, mauve, all bore the same watermark, a pyramid.

In July of the following year the 2-piasters, orange-yellow, was bisected diagonally and used for the 1-piaster value, of which there was a shortage. This is a particularly interesting specimen, for it made its appearance in days before this class of provisional was issued merely as a philatelic speculation.

In August, 1867, a new series of stamps appeared, of the now familiar small oblong shape, and bearing the sphinx with the pyramid of Cheops in the distance, the design enclosed in an oval frame with inscriptions in native characters above and below, and value in the corners, not an unpicturesque conception. It was the work of a native of Hirschberg in Silesia, and the stamps, watermarked with crescent and star, were lithographed in Alexandria. There were six values, 5 piasters, and although some compilers of so-called standard catalogs have thought fit to price this series extremely low in comparison with the succeeding issue, it is pretty well known that these early Egyptians, if we may apply that term without levity, are worth a good deal more than the quoted price.

Two years later the 10 piasters was issued in mauve instead of lilac and yellow-green replaced blue-green in the 20 piasters. These stamps remained in use until New Year's day, 1872, when a series of somewhat similar, but it must be admitted far less attractive design, were put in circulation. In this series, printed by the same firm, new value, the 2½ piasters, was included. By 1875 the Egyptian government had established printing office of their own at Boulaq, just outside Cairo, and the stamps from there may easily be distinguished from the early printings. Those from Alexandria are on thick opaque paper, whereas those from the official work rooms are on thinner paper. The 5 piasters, brown, exists with the central part of the design, the Sphinx and pyramid, inverted, a blunder of the native workmen at Boulaq. In 1879 the 2½ piasters was surcharged 5 piasters and 10 piasters in black, presumably to meet a shortage of these values.

Some years ago a large remainder of the 1872-1875 issue was purchased by a well-known Paris dealer, and for a considerable time the transaction remained a secret until the entire stock found its

way to London, the ultimate destination of innumerable quantities of stamps. The period in Egyptian history between 1879 and 1884 was full of incident, and for a time it seemed as if the country was to be turned into a permanent cockpit; so quickly did one campaign follow on the other. The stamps in use during this epoch therefore possess a doubled interest. New designs, an artistic rendering of the sphinx and pyramid, upon the same transverse rectangular shaped stamps, but smaller than the preceding issues, were printed by Messrs. De La Rue of London, in 1879. This series, watermark as before, was in six values, and remained in use until 1884, when the 5 and 10 piasters, and the 1 and 5 piasters, appeared in new colors. The 10 piasters was really changed three times, as it appeared in lilac-rose in 1881, a bluish gray a year later, and the final alteration of color was to green in 1884. The 5 piaster value was surcharged "20 piasters" in black in 1884, and this surcharge, which exists inverted, was added at Cairo. Hitherto the values were expressed in the Turkish currency, paras and piasters; 40 paras going to the piaster, and 100 piasters being equivalent to the Egyptian pound. The issue of 1888 heralded the use of millieme instead of paras, and the series had four values, 1, 2 and 5 mil, and 10 piasters. The designs remained much the same, the most notable alteration being the removal of the French inscription "Postes Egyptiennes" from above the central design to below it. In 1892 a 3 mil marone, was added; the color of this new value was changed to yellow in 1893, and at the same time the 2 piasters reappeared in an orange-brown shade. The printings after 1902 were on chalk surfaced paper, and in 1906 another new value made its appearance, the 4 mil vermilion.

INDUSTRIES DRAW PEEKSKILL PEOPLE

Manufactures Have Gone Hand in Hand With Population in Increase for Last Two Decades —Many Public Improvements

BUILT ON HISTORIC SITE

PEEKSKILL, N.Y.—Extensive industries that have come to Peekskill in the last 20 years have brought about increase of population to about 17,000. Peekskill has long been known for its manufactures of iron, and products made here are used all over the world. Beauty of location and historic note are distinguishing features of this city.

Leading from Peekskill in every direction inland are excellent roads passing through diversified scenery—mountain, plateau, valley—rugged and impressive, or with well-tiled farms and large dairies, the herds of cattle adding to the variety of the prospect. Freight now is handled by the railroads instead of the sailing craft with which Peekskill bay was once crowded.

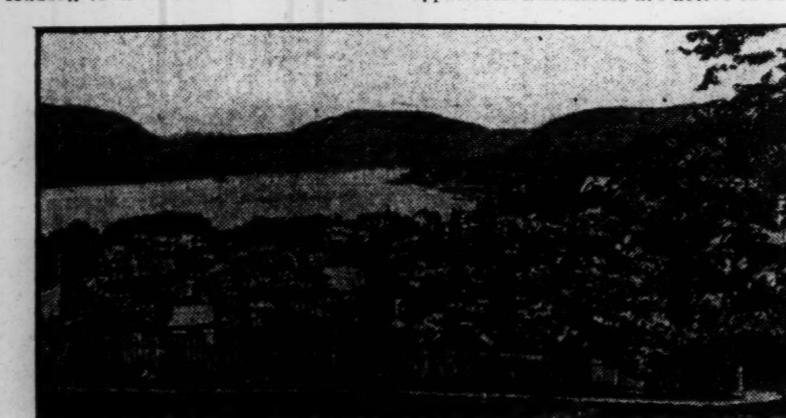
Just north of the city is Annsville creek and beyond that the state camp of instruction and the steep of Anthony's nose; while opposite is Iona island, government military and naval storehouse. Through the opening between them the Hudson river comes from the Highlands,



Main street looking from Nelson avenue

passing on the west close to the foot of Dunderberg and making the long sweep to the east forming the bay.

All this territory was occupied at times by each army of the opposing forces in the revolution. Here Washington had his headquarters, there Putnam and Pomeroy had command and here are to be seen the monuments to Pomeroy, and to Paulding, one of the captors of Andre, and whose descendants are still residents of the village. The civil war veterans and their sons, with various patriotic auxiliaries are active in refresh-



Southern gate of picturesque river, Highlands, from Drum hill

WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE HELPS NATIONAL CAPITAL

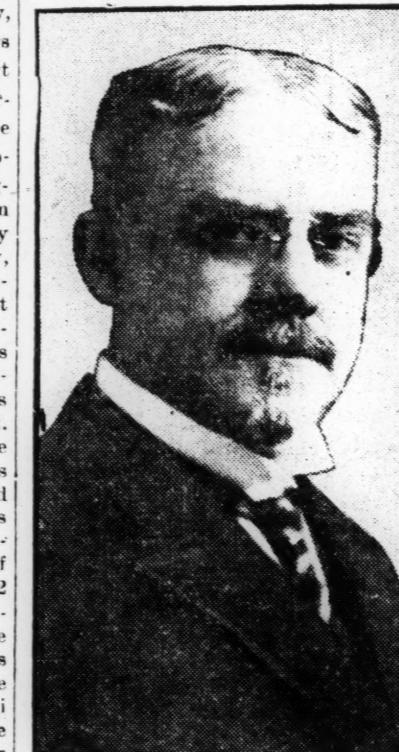
Wishes of Residents Are Voiced Through Organization, District of Columbia Having No Direct Representative

BUSINESS ENCOURAGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lack of direct representation in Congress from the District of Columbia, including the city of Washington, and other considerations prompted number of citizens some years ago to form an organization for the purpose of voicing public opinion on the questions arising from time to time as to the needs of the district and of Washington city from both the local and national points of view. This group of representative men, known as the Washington Board of Trade, is said to be the oldest organization standing for the interests of the entire district, having been organized and incorporated in 1889.

Through its officers, board of directors, including an executive committee, its 22 standing committees and such special committees as are appointed from time to time, its work for the general advancement of the national capital is carried on.

Washington, being the federal city legislated for by the federal Congress, is of course in this respect different from



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

PRESIDENT CUNO H. RUDOLPH

other American cities. It is governed by a board of commissioners, three in number, appointed by the President of the United States, two from civil walks and one an officer from the engineer corps of the United States army. To make known to the commissioners and to the houses of Congress the needs of the capital of the nation has been one of the principal functions of the Washington Board of Trade, and, while it has given due consideration to the industrial

FOREST BOUNDARY MARKED

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Surveyors in the forest service are marking the permanent lines of the northern boundary of the Angeles national forest, made necessary by the elimination of a large area under recent orders of the department at Washington, says the Index.

For eight years these stamps remained

and commercial welfare of the city in a broad and general way, its efforts have been more definitely given to the advancement of public improvements. It has successfully worked along these lines for a number of years.

Cuno H. Rudolph is president of the Washington Board of Trade, having been the unanimous choice of the directors at the annual election of officers in November. Some years ago he served as president of this organization, and lately as president of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia. Deeply interested in the work of the Board of Trade from its earlier days, Mr. Rudolph is looked upon as bringing to the performance of his duties as its president exceptional ability and knowledge of public affairs. He has recently been made president of the Second National Bank of Washington.

Upon the board's membership roll are found the names of many leading citizens of the district from business and professional ranks, 1236 being the present total, all deeply interested in the welfare and advancement of the federal city.

MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

RETALIATION

"Would be no more than just if ball players, some day."

In some game, should kick over the traces.

And compel all the "fans" who have so much to say

And are always so eager to tell them the way.

(It is just barely possible sometime they may)

To get down and "play ball" in their places.

OR REEDBIRD

Said the host: "I like a merry jest."

And then he dared remark:

"When I serve a sparrow to a guest, I do it for a lark."

UNDER COVER

Most folks when they economize

Don't wish their looks to show it;

They are willing to cut expenses, but

The neighbors must not know it.

MISSING

Because the mother of pearl shell is found in such abundance along the coast of Mexico it is proposed to make the manufacture of buttons a national industry for that country. As a matter of course the buttonholes will continue to be made locally in whatever sections they may chance to be needed.

NEW WINTER CRUISES

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MISSING

There are no monuments, they say,

North, south or west or east,

To men whose only strong point lay

In keeping their trousers creased.

I. O. O. F GRAND LODGE TO MEET IN RENO IN JUNE.

RENO, Nev.—Preliminary plans for entertainment of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows in Reno June 16, 17 and 18 were considered recently at a meeting of committees of Unity Lodge No. 26, Reno Lodge No. 14, Mizpah Rebekah Lodge No. 26 and Rebekah Lodge No. 7. The two lodges at Sparks were invited to join in the entertainment, says the Gazette.

ST. PAUL ARTISTS FORM SOCIETY

ST. PAUL, Minn.—With 12 members on its rolls the Artists' league, a new art society, has been organized in St. Paul at 342 Market street, says the Dispatch.

The purpose of the club is to bring together the members who, for the most part, are newspaper and commercial artists, that they may receive mutual benefit.

The officers of the organization are as follows: M. T. Caine, president; T. H. Foley, vice-president; N. E. Gurney, secretary-treasurer; C. M. Arndt, C. Winholtz and T. H. Foley, trustees.

LOS ANGELES—Weighing its gold by penweight the city took account of the money in its coffers recently and found it balanced to penny. The count was made under the supervision of John S. Myers, city auditor, assisted by Nat Powell, assistant city treasurer. Instead of counting the money it was weighed, delicate scales being used, says the Tribune.

The inventory showed the city has \$1,400,000 in gold in its vault, more than \$3,000,000 in the banks of the city, drawing 2 per cent interest, and \$3,000,000 in bonds.

Peekskill has a gravity water system giving a pressure of 100 to 150 pounds from the hydrants and three auto fire engines with hose carriages and hook and ladder apparatus. Added to this is a strong volunteer fire organization.

The social activities of the city include musical clubs, glee clubs, reading circles, travel clubs, with concerts and lectures.

This city's government consists of a president and six trustees who have general charge of affairs and a board of five commissioners in charge of the water supply. These men all serve without pay. They are seconded by Board of Trade, whose work, though unofficial, has proved of great value.

DETROIT BUDGET FOR PARKS MORE

DETROIT—The budget of the park and boulevard department for the coming year is completed, showing an increase asked over last year of \$26,290.86.

Commissioner Due this year would like \$26,944.80. Two items, \$72,000 for Belle Isle sewerage system, and \$50,000 for playgrounds help to raise the request for improvement money, says the Free Press.

The results of their investigations in and out of school.

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Canopic, March 14
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One cabin (II); Wednesday
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THE MEDITERRANEAN
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Through rates from Egypt, India
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WANTED to sell at inventory price a well established show store doing a business of over \$100,000 per annum, located in western city. Address JOHN SEGERSON, 140 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

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MEN'S cast off clothing wanted, will pay cash; old gold and other articles bought. Send for MAX KEEZER, 1236 Massachusetts ave., Harvard sq., Cambridge, Mass. Telephone 302.

ROOMS

ROOMS FOR 2 Men—Cambridge Y. M. C. A., \$20 Mass. ave., \$4.50 per week; modern conveniences; also single rooms. Six minutes from Park st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Position in manufacturing plant, shop or industry to return to, trade 24; living at home; salary secondary; recommended by one of the Big Brothers. Answer, J. 14, 6030 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

BOSTON & MAINE SEEKS TO LEASE HAMPDEN ROAD

Both Railroads Join in Petition to State Public Service Board to Approve \$165,000 Rental

Seeking approval of an operating agreement by which the Boston & Maine will pay the Hampden Railroad Corporation \$165,000 a year for the use of its tracks a petition was filed with the public service commission yesterday. The petition gives in detail the terms under which the contract will be made and is signed by E. L. Gillett for the Hampden and Morris McDonald, president of the Boston & Maine, for that road.

The principal provisions of the agreement are as follows:

Boston & Maine to take the Hampden as now constructed and in its present condition; to keep the Hampden and maintain it at its own expense and in its present condition and state of efficiency; to turn back the Hampden at expiration of cancellation of lease in first class condition; to operate the Hampden at own sole cost and expense; to dissolve any lien, attachment or other incumbrance resulting from an act or default of the Boston & Maine, but if legally dispossessed the Boston & Maine relinquishes its obligation; will pay taxes, insurance, franchise tax and all other nominal fixed charges during the term the Boston & Maine has control of the Hampden; Boston & Maine will pay for lease at the rate of \$165,000 a year, the payments to be made on the 10th day of each month; the lease to be in force until the Boston & Maine leases the Hampden to another company, or until the Boston & Maine purchases the Hampden, or until the lease is dissolved by one year's written notice by either company.

HARVARD '10 TO RAISE \$100,000

Cannassing of members of the class of 1910 at Harvard University is now in progress to finance the gift of \$100,000 which it is customary for the twenty-fifth anniversary class to make each year. Each member is being asked to take out in whole or in shares a 20-year endowment policy, naming the secretary as absolute beneficiary. The total will be turned over in 1935.

George Peabody Gardner of Boston is chairman of the 1910 class committee. He is also secretary to the Harvard corporation. The two other members of the committee are Clarence C. Little of Brookline, an assistant in the Harvard biological department, and S. Tracord Hicks of Arlington.

STORE NEWS

Milroy H. Gibson, formerly general manager of the Gilchrist Company, has severed his connection with that concern and become merchandise manager for the R. H. White Company.

Eben D. Jordan returned yesterday from a short trip to Palm Beach.

Duncan M. Stewart, treasurer and general manager of G. H. Wethern & Co., has returned from a European trip.

Miss Elizabeth Galvin, well known as a buyer of muslin underwear, negligees, petticoats and infants' wear, and who was at one time with L. P. Hollander & Co., has sold out her specialty shop which she has been conducting in Chicago and gone to New York.

Buyers in New York this week include: Miss J. Griffin, Miss A. K. Gilman, Mrs. S. Kasanoff and F. M. Speer of the William Filene's Sons Company; Miss A. Doyle and Miss Katherine Desmond of Conrad & Co.; George Snyder and W. N. London of the Jordan Marsh Company.

NEW YORK—The Dress and Waist Manufacturers Association will hold the annual meeting March 2 at the offices of the association, 200 Fifth avenue, when the officers and directors will be elected for the coming year.

Herbert W. Dana, recently sales manager for the Houghton & Dutton Company, and previously advertising manager for the Gilchrist Company, became associated yesterday with the Paine Furniture Company. He is connected with the advertising department.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISERS

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

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THE LA MARCHE ART CO.

Announce sale of hand-embroidered pieces, including center pieces, scarfs and pillows, at half price.

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Branch Store, 15003 Detroit av., Lakewood

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Clearance Sale of Clothing

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MEN'S AND LADIES TAILORS

All the new Spring and Summer Goods now on display.

J. MC LACHLAIN,
Advanced Tailoring for Men and Women
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CLEVELAND

MERCHANTS may get directly in touch with Monitor's local representative, located at 728 Osborn building, Cleveland, O.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Orders of Jan. 26 as to First Lieuts. P. J. Horton and J. W. Lyon, coast artillery corps, are revoked. So much of orders of Aug. 6 and Aug. 8 directs Second Lieut. J. L. Collins, 1st cavalry, to join his regiment is revoked.

Orders Oct. 23, transferring First Lieut. K. S. Perkins, second field artillery, to third field artillery revoked. He goes to the fifth field artillery.

First Lieut. F. W. Honeycutt, fifth field artillery, to third field artillery, Feb. 1.

Leaves: Capt. C. L. J. Frohwitter, coast artillery corps, one month; Maj. I. C. Jenks, infantry, 10 days.

Navy Orders
Commander Cleland Davis, to duty in charge of naval radio station, San Diego, Cal.

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Movements of Vessels
Nereus arrived at Norfolk yard.
Caesar arrived at Lambert Point.
Parker, from Charleston to Guanta-

Notes

The mail address of the Denver has been changed from "Pacific station, via San Francisco, Cal." to "In care of the postmaster, New York city."

The K-2 was placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on Jan. 31.

The navy department has received a bronze medal and diploma in Chinese characters awarded by Gen. Li Huan Hung, vice-president of the Chinese republic, to Dana L. Milligan, formerly a hospital apprentice, first class, for his services with the Red Cross in China. Milligan was honorably discharged in 1913 and now lives in Chattanooga, Tenn.

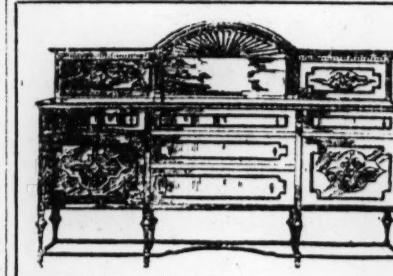
The secretary of the navy has written letters of commendation to Charles Schockel, gunner's mate, second class, and John H. Irving, ordinary seaman, on board the Utah, for gallantry in saving a shipmate.

RECLUSE LEAVES \$5000 TO CHURCH
GREENFIELD, Mass.—David M. Arnold, a recluse, left \$5000 to the Advent Christian Publication Society of Boston in a will which was probated here yesterday.

NAVAL MILITIA POST FILLED

BANGOR, Me.—Leroy D. Moulton,

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CITY GROUP COST \$1,812,813

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The municipal building commission in its final report to the city council last night, showed that the municipal group has cost \$1,812,813, including site, construction, equipment and other expenses.

POPULAR BOND SALE APPROVED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The common council has voted to issue \$1,075,000 in highway and sewer bonds for popular subscription. The Legislature will be asked to exempt these and all other Providence city bonds from taxation.

NAVAL MILITIA POST FILLED

BANGOR, Me.—Leroy D. Moulton, chief boatswain's mate of the first division of the Maine naval militia, has been appointed assistant paymaster of the Ships Company Maine Naval Militia by Lieut. Commander Reuben K. Dyer.

CROSSING LAW EXEMPTION ASKED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Suspension of the grade crossings law is asked by the New Haven railroad. The petition says that the demands on its revenue made by state and federal orders makes it impossible to comply with the annual construction required.

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IRISH LINEN
IRISH LINEN and LACE

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DAMASK, TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND SHEETING,
TOWELS AND TOWELLING
RIGHT CAMBRIC HANDKES.
IRISH LACES, etc. Price Lists Free.

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SCOTCH CONFECTIONERY
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SCOTCH CONFECTIONERY
SHORTBREAD, CAKES, BUNS

COOK (capable), Lunches, Dinners, At
Homes; Ice; well recommended. MRS.
HUNTER, 20 Comely Bank Street.

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Are you Decorating or Furnishing
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The Hatter

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Arcade Chambers
Illustrated Registers Post Free

PENSIONS

BOURNEMOUTH—CRAIG HALL, first-class,
liberal position on celebrated
Court Bldg.—Highly recommended Pen-
sion. Central and convenient.
South aspect. Furnished. Liberal cuisine,
separate tables. Moderate terms; tariff by
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BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN

George Gibson & Son
SPECIALTIES IN
Finest Hams
Bacons Best Quality
Specially Selected Butter
and Cheese of
Excellent Flavour

44 QUEENSFERRY STREET.
Telephone No. 2286 Central.
Country orders carefully attended to.

JEWELERS

R. L. CHRISTIE
GOLDSMITHS and
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17, 18, 19 and 20 BANK STREET
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SPECIALTIES—
Watches and Scottish Jewellery
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Court Florist
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CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS,
FLORAL DESIGNS
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FRUITERER AND FLORIST
Vegetables and Potatoes a Specialty.

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FAMILY COAL MERCHANT

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Hertford Coal Depot, Wariston Road,

Edinburgh. Telephone 339X Central.

SPIRELLA CORSETS

SPIRELLA CORSETS. Ladies can be fit-
ted at their own homes. MISSES WAT-
SON, 5 Canaan Lane.

APARTMENTS

JOPPA, EDINBURGH—Apartments, su-
perior, close to beach. Waverley car fare

2d. also board. MRS. CAVENIE, 3 Morton st.

SITUATION WANTED

COOK (capable), Lunches, Dinners, At

Homes; Ice; well recommended. MRS.

HUNTER, 20 Comely Bank Street.

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MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MRS. KATE HALL'S modern method of
teaching piano and theory ensures rapid
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WHEN VISITING THE

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ask for tickets via the Midland and

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OVER 100 GOLF COURSES
SERVED BY THIS RAILWAY

Magnificent Hotels at Glasgow (St.
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St. Enoch Station, DAVID COOPER,
General Manager.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

For Men, Women and Children

at THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE

114 Cowcaddens St., GLASGOW

Mail orders carefully attended to.

THOMAS REID

Proprietor.

SHORTBREAD

Home-Made Shortbread

MISS JEANIE GIBB

STRATHVIEW, KILMARCOLM, N. R.

Tues 1s, 3d, 2s, 4d, and 3s. 4d. Post Free.

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Telegrams: "Anstensen."

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DRESSMAKERS

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156, BOULEVARD HAUSMANN

PARIS

Smart Dinner and Reception Gowns.

SPECIALTY—Tailor-made Gowns.

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ANGELUS PLAYERS, KNABE PIANOS

and Violinolas; Victor recorders and player

and family pianos; prices and easy terms.

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The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

Leave your free want ads. with the following newsletters:

BOSTON
Stefano Itadore, 34 Atlantic ave.
H. F. Holt & Schwartz, 100 Franklin st.
F. K. Kendrik, 772 Tremont st.
Candy HELPER wanted—Good position
for young man who understands something
about business. Address C. D. DODDINGS, Com-
mercial st., Provincetown, Mass.

EAST BOSTON
H. L. Burrow, 100 Franklin ave.
A. Cuthbert, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDonnell, 208 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 278 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON
Howard H. Elford, 100 Franklin st.
T. A. Kennedy, 76 West Broadway.
S. D. Jones, 305 West Broadway.

ALLSTON
Allston News Co.
AMESBURY
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

ANDOVER
O. P. Chase, 100 Franklin st.
ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.
ATTLEBORO
L. H. Cooper, 100 Franklin st.
AYER
Sherwin & Co.

BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.
BRIGHTON
E. P. Perry, 328 Washington st.

BROOKLINE
W. D. Paine, 239 Washington st.

CERTON
George C. Holmes, 1 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Main st.

CANTON
George B. Loos, 100 Franklin st.

CHELSEA
Jas. Blandford, 128 Winthrop st.
Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS
Danvers News Co.

RIDGEFIELD
D. B. Shangreen, 28 Cambridge st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE
James W. Hunnewell, 204 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

DORCHESTER
B. H. Hunt, 100 Franklin st.
EVERETT
M. B. French, 434 Broadway.
J. H. McDonald, Granite square.

FALL RIVER
J. W. Mills, 200 Franklin st.

FAULKNER

L. M. Barnes, 100 Franklin st.

FITCHBURG
Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FRANKLIN
J. W. Battelle, 100 Franklin st.

FOUNDRY HILLS
James H. Littlefield, 18 Hyde Park ave.

GLOUCESTER
Frank Shurlock, 114 Main st.

William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

HUDSON
Charles G. Fairbanks Co., 23 Main st.

Barrett & Cannon, 114 North st.

P. F. Dresser, 731 Center st.

LAWRENCE
Max L. Katz, 100 Franklin st.

LEOMINSTER
A. C. Hosmer, 100 Franklin st.

LOWELL
G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimack st.

LYNN
B. N. Reed, 33 Market square.

F. W. Newhall, Lewis cor. Breed st.

L. P. Russell, 88 North st.

H. W. Shorthorn (B & M. R. R.)
MANCHESTER, MASS.

L. W. Floyd, 100 Franklin st.

MEDFORD
W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.

Frank H. Peak, 13½ Riverside ave.

MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Frank H. Peak, 13½ Riverside ave.

WEST MEDFORD
N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.

MELROSE
George L. Lawrence,
NEEDHAM

V. A. Rowe, 100 Franklin st.

NEW BEDFORD
G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.

NEWBURYPORT
Fowler News Company, 17 State st.

REEDLAND

A. S. Peterson, 100 Franklin st.

ROSLINDALE
W. W. Davis, 22 Poplar st.

SAINT PETERSBURG

Charles A. Smith, 100 Franklin st.

QUINCY
Brown & Co., 100 Franklin st.

READING
R. E. Bishop, 100 Franklin st.

ROXBURY
E. A. Bishop & Co., 330 Warren st.

L. E. Williams, 140 Franklin st.

W. E. Robbins, 316 Washington st.

SALEM
A. F. Goldsmith, 100 Franklin st.

A. F. Hobart, 4 Barton sq.

SOMERVILLE
Robert's Shops, 82 Main, 155 Elm st.

B. F. Brinkley, 620 Main st.

C. L. Wren, 76 Franklin st.

The Knickerbocker, 160 State st.

W. F. Conklin & Co., 157 State st.

Hillside Paint & W. P. Co., 84 Elm st.

Miner & Co., Inc., 310 Main st.

Nash & Sons, 371 Main st.

STONEHAM
A. W. Rice, 100 Franklin st.

G. F. Briggs, 23 Wash st., Newton

W. F. Woodward, 121 Center st.

C. H. Storer, P. O. bldg., W. Newton

A. V. Harrington, Coles block, 365 Center st., Newton

T. A. Conville, 212 Washington st., New

Charles H. Stacy, West Newton

N. E. Bakeman, Newton Upper Falls

WALTHAM
E. S. Ball, 600 Washington st.

W. N. Towne, 229 Moody st.

W. J. Keay, 10 Church st.

WEST SOMERVILLE
L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

WEYMOUTH
C. H. Smith, 100 Franklin st.

WINCHESTER
Winchester News Co.

WOBBURN
Moore & Parker, 100 Franklin st.

WORCESTER
F. A. Easton, Eastern Company

CONNECTICUT
BRIDGEPORT

Bridgeport News Co., 24 Middle st.

NEW HAVEN
The Connecticut Co., 204 State st.

MAINE
BANGOR—O. C. Bean

BATH—B. S. Swett & Co.

LEWISTON—J. C. Weston

N. D. Estes, 80 Main st.

PORTRIDGE
J. W. Peterson, 117 Middle st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD

W. C. Gibson, 100 Franklin st.

Eugene Sullivan & Co., 1 No. Main st.

MANCHESTER
I. T. Maud, 12 Hanover st.

NASHUA—F. PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.

RHODE ISLAND
WESTERLY—N. N. N.

VERMONT
NEWPORT

Bigelow's Pharmacy

ST. JOHNSBURY
Randall & Whitecomb, 27 Main st.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BLACKSMITH AND MACHINIST wanted; must be good experienced man. **MITCH**, 3114 Boylston st., Boston.

CANDY HELPER wanted—Good position for young man who understands something about business. Address C. D. DODDINGS, Commercial st., Provincetown, Mass.

COMPOSITOR wanted at once; a man capable of taking charge of composing room; steady work and permanent position; good references; address C. D. DODDINGS, Commercial st., Provincetown, Mass.

COMPETENT—Competent window trimmer; apply by letter only to A. S. LOWELL, 300 Washington st., Worcester.

COOK—Competent window trimmer; apply by letter only to A. S. LOWELL, 300 Washington st., Worcester.

CASHIER or manager of lunch business; good worker; wants position; will furnish bond. **CHARLES EGER**, Box 129, Warren, Mass.

HEAD GARDENER with Holland, Eng., married; wants position; **JOHN VAN DER HORST**, 5 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR or body builder; regular driver; married; wants position; **JOHN VAN DER HORST**, 5 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR or manager of lunch business; good worker; wants position; will furnish bond. **CHARLES EGER**, Box 129, Warren, Mass.

HEAD GARDENER with Holland, Eng., married; wants position; **JOHN VAN DER HORST**, 5 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desires situation; good experience; head cook; wants position; **JOHN VAN DER HORST**, 5 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL—Comptroller of estate, residence Worcester, 68 married, 17 years last place; good references; \$15 week; mention 554.

STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all); **WILFRED**, 29 Boylston st., Boston.

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STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all); **WIL**

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

GARDENER AND WIFE on small farm, Westchester Co., N. Y.; must understand farm work and care of cow, horse, chickens; wife cook or general work; state particulars and full references. MRS. JOSEPH CARRE, 436 Madison Ave., New York.

JEWELRY.—H. H. MACY & CO. require a thoroughly competent man for their jewelry repair desk; must understand the value of jewelry and be capable of giving estimate of repairs. Apply at office of general manager.

MAN AND WIFE, middle-aged, practical farm workers, reliable, can secure permanent employment on farm in Passaic County, N. J.; apply to A. F. VANPEL, 881 E. 154th st., New York.

THOROUGHLY experienced salesmen required by Greenleaf Siegel Cooper Co., New York. Apply at Superintendent's office, 101 E. 42d st., New York.

THOROUGHLY experienced china stockman required by Greenleaf Siegel Cooper Co., New York. Apply at Superintendent's office, Main Building.

WANTED—Member of colored male party to work in our factory and retail candy stores. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York City.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

APPRENTICE for corset-making girl; the undersigned is little about owing me; known to you; want about the city preferred; paid while learning; references. MRS. BLAKE, 373 Fifth Ave., Room 7, New York.

GARDENER AND WIFE on small farm, Westchester Co., N. Y.; must understand farm work and care of cow, horse, chickens; wife cook or general work; state particulars and full references. MRS. JOSEPH CARRE, 436 Madison Ave., New York.

GENERAL WORK or farm work; young colored man (21) wants position; good pay; anywhere; best of references. CHARLES F. TEALS, 1210 Simpson st., New York.

CORSETS—Experienced steel stitched stripes, examiners and ironers wanted; also bright girls to learn corset sewing; those experienced on power machines preferred; work all day; must mind dresswork; laundry; laundry at cost; good access from everywhere; near 14th st. way station, one block west of 3d av. KINGSBRIDGE, 10th st., Bronx, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED cashiers wanted for various retail candy stores in New York city. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

GARDENER AND WIFE on small farm, Westchester Co., N. Y.; must understand farm work and care of cow, horse, chickens; wife cook or general work; state particulars and full references. MRS. JOSEPH CARRE, 436 Madison Ave., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, in family of 4; no children; must be competent to take full charge. F. BECKER, 2646 Broadway, 10th st., New York.

HAIKEDRESSER and manicurist wanted; must be experienced and furnish good reference. MRS. ALMA J. BARNES, 60 Main St., Coopersburg, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable woman to care for large family house, do light work; family of 3; Philadelphia suburbs; good wages. THOMAS H. PIM, 228 Coopersburg rd., Limerick, Del., Pa.

MAID for general housework in private family; detailed house help; all costs covered; for housework. MRS. J. A. GOULDRIUP, 283 Bay 11th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN AND WIFE, middle-aged, practical farm workers; reliable; good health; necessary than experience; good home; no necessary more. ELLISOPP, 675 Clifton av., Newark, N. J.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experience and initiative; Remington or Hammond; interesting work; Tuesday and Saturday evenings; \$8 per week. Address AMERICAN COLONIAL ASSOCIATION, 110 Lexington ave., New York city. Tel. 7209 Madison.

WAIFRESSES for long engagements, board, room, washing, \$16 month; state experience. CHALFONTE, Atlantic City, N. J.

WANTED—First-class maid and washer; only expert need apply; good salary. MRS. L. VOGLER, 4240 Broadway, 238 Sixth ave., New York.

WANTED—General servant; 3 in family; good wages. Call at once at 1310 49th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. J. A. SHAW.

WAIFRESSES—A young maid for office work; make up and telephone switchboard so as to be able to relieve the supervisor. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED—Salesmaids for permanent positions; also travel. Miss F. W. WOODWORTH & CO., 228 Sixth ave., New York city.

WANTED—A number of thoroughly experienced chocolate chippers; steady work and good wages. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York city.

WANTED—A number of experienced saleswomen for various retail candy stores; suitable applicants. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York city.

WANTED—A young man, practical all-round draughtsman, one that can finish and prepare some of her own work. MRS. BLAKE, 575 Fifth ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING—Young man, agency, mail order, retail, technical experience; moderate salary plus opportunity; prefers New York or vicinity. N. Y. C. PAUL SUTCLIFFE, 224 E. Swan st., Buffalo, N. Y.

ADVERTISING MAN, 25, married; 7 years' experience as department store and newspaper manager; also agency work; a proven proficer. DAVID E. VICTOR, 28 E. 42d st., New York.

AMERICAN young man, married; age 21; desires traveling position on inside work; 14 years' road experience; best of references. VALTER J. HICKS, 69 Dartmouth st., Boston.

AN EXPERIMENTED HOTEL MAN wants position as assistant manager or room checker in New York or similar hotel; now employed; capable taking entire charge. BOBBIE S. CHARLY, 101 W. 45th st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, thoroughly experienced; capable taking entire charge; best references. PAUL H. AUBRENS, 223 Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, experienced; capable taking entire charge; best references. PAUL H. AUBRENS, 223 Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, capable man, long experience; responsible position; steady work; excellent references. CHARLES L. INCE, 162 Linden st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOY (16) of good appearance, would like position in commercial house; one year in light work; electrical preferred. WALTER HASSELHOFF, 363 East 157th st., New York.

COOK—Young man (19), 3 years of high school, desire work; electrical preferred. WALTER HASSELHOFF, 363 East 157th st., New York.

COOK—Young man (22), unmarried, desires position at anything; good experience; several years' methode training; ability; good references. H. L. HOLLANDER, 381 Alabama ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK—Young man (18) desires position with reliable firm. E. RUSSELL, 103 Chambers st., New York.

COOK—Young man, Scandinavian, 28, desires position at anything. CHAS. JEPSEN, 182 Lexington ave., c. Walsh, New York city.

COOK—Young man (22), unmarried, desires position at anything; good experience; several years' methode training; ability; good references. H. L. HOLLANDER, 381 Alabama ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK—Young man (18) desires position with reliable firm. JACOB I. SIMONS, 1801 Kuleckboer av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK—Young man (22), unmarried, desires position at anything; good experience; several years' methode training; ability; good references. MRS. FLORENCE K. WALSH, care M. E. Fleming, 007 Hudson st., New York.

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BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

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Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

Copley square has been the center of many changes in ownership of property for more than a year, and it would not be surprising to hear there are many more to come in that vicinity. With the completion of the new subway there is little doubt but this popular section of the city will continue to grow in favor as a convenient retail mart.

The latest transfer reported is the recently completed Crocker building, erected by Herbert F. Winslow at 509-511 Boylston street, between Dartmouth and Clarendon streets, bought by Caroline G. Curtis et al for investment, deed coming through William J. Stober. The building is of steel, stone and brick construction, modern and six stories high, but unassessed to date. There is a lane area of 2000 square feet taxed on \$80,000.

A transaction in the North End that went to record today embraces the six-story brick mercantile building located 113-119 Merrimac street, corner of 10 to 18 Lancaster street owned by S. Estella Page and purchased by Charles O. Little. The improvements are taxed on \$40,000 and the 3900 square feet of land carries \$45,500.

In the city proper, number 235 State street near Atlantic avenue, another business property, changes hands. The building is a 5½ story granite, being the eastern end of that long block, and extends through to 132 Central street, containing 3850 square feet in the lot fully occupied, and assessed for \$70,000, including \$54,000 on the land. The Central wharf and Wet Dock Corporation that lately came into possession of the property, now sell to Robert M. Burnett.

SALE ON BEACON HILL

Papers have today been recorded in the transfer of No. 48 West Cedar street, Beacon hill, where the estate of John McDonald gives title to Philip R. Allen. There is a total assessment on the property of \$8200, of which amount \$3500 is on the 1160 square feet of land and \$4700 on the 3½-story brick and stone dwelling. It is the intention of the new owner to thoroughly remodel the house. The brokers were James H. Brumman for the grantor and Codman & Street for the grantee.

SOUTH END TRANSACTIONS

Improved property on Bradford street, near Waltham street has just been purchased and deeds placed on record, whereby Faris S. Malouf et al. become the owners of two 3½-story brick houses, numbered 4 and 6 Bradford street, taxed to Lena Lipson for \$8000, of which \$2200 applies on the 1724 square feet of land.

Also the 3½-story brick house and 975 square feet of land at No. 8 Bradford street, owned by Ralph B. Rodgers, taxed for \$4000, including \$1300 on the land.

Harris Wolfe has taken title to another South End estate, this time situated No. 22 Worcester street, near Shawmut avenue, being a four-story and basement swell front brick dwelling and lot of land containing 1837 square feet. All assessed for \$7500. Land value \$2700. William J. Prior et al. made the deed.

One of the properties recently bought by James J. Crosby and one other, is situated on Massachusetts avenue, near Washington street, and described as a 3½-story swell front brick dwelling, was owned by George W. Williams et al. and valued for taxes at \$6400. The 1568 square feet of land carries \$2700 of that amount.

DORCHESTER CONVEYANCES

The three-story swell front brick apartment house, situated 86-88 Lawrence avenue, corner of Mascoma street, belonging to Flora Goldstein, has been sold to Jennie Magolesky. The building is considered worth \$20,000 by the assessors, and 5018 square feet of land is taxed \$2000 more.

Edith R. Chandler is the new owner of premises 62 Tonawanda street, near Waldeck street, being a frame dwelling assessed in the name of John A. Hunne man at \$5700. The 4050 square feet of land included carried \$1200.

OFFICIALS QUALIFY IN FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Duties of office were assumed yesterday by the officials recently nominated by Mayor Kay. There were but four changes in the list, the new ones being Jean B. Paradis, board of assessors, succeeding Isaac L. La Plante; R. F. Haffenreffer, water board, succeeding Harry Greenhalgh; Dr. Adelard Fecteau, succeeding Dr. A. E. Porter, an assistant city physician; Norman Johnson, hospital board, succeeding John W. Holt. Thomas R. Burrell was elected chairman of the board of assessors, succeeding Edward A. Doherty.

GOVERNOR ISSUES WASHINGTON PLEA

Governor Walsh yesterday accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Massachusetts advisory council of the George Washington Memorial Association. In a letter to Samuel L. Powers, chairman of the council, he expressed the hope that the people of Massachusetts would take pride in responding to the plea made by the council for gifts toward the memorial building to be erected in Washington.

LECTURE ON HOME GARDENS

SALEM, Mass.—Fred S. Smith, principal of the Essex county agricultural school, lectured last evening in the Essex Institute's free course in Academy hall, on "Small Fruits for the Home Garden."

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order here given:

Emmons st., 8, 10, 12, ward 2; Alessandro De Simoni to M. M. Kalman; brick tenement.

Stratford st., 5, 3, ward 25; C. Conley, Martin J. Haverty; frame dwelling.

Washington st., 619-629, ward 7; Lotta M. Cradock; alter store and hall.

Washington st., 1302-1306, cor. Laconia st., ward 9; Myer Dana; alter store and lodging house.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON CITY PROPERTY

George W. Williams et al. to James J. Crosby et al., Massachusetts av.; q.; \$1.

Annie V. Gilford est. to James J. Crosby et al., Massachusetts av.; q.; \$300.

Lena Lipson to Faris S. Malouf et al., Bradford st., Bradford st.; q.; \$1.

Ralph B. Rodgers to Faris S. Malouf et al., Bradford st.; q.; \$1.

Herbert F. Winslow to William J. Stober, Boylston st.; q.; \$1.

William J. Stober to Caroline G. Curtis et al., Boylston st.; q.; \$1.

Caroline G. Curtis et al. to William J. Stober, Merrimac and Lancaster sts., 3 lots; q.; \$1.

Charles J. Roby to Charles O. Little, Margined st.; q.; \$1.

Central Wharf and Wet Dock Corporation to Robert M. Burnett, State and Central sts.; q.; \$1.

John H. Prior et al. to Harry Wolfe, Worcester st.; q.; \$1.

Julia M. Marsh est. to Julius Dangel, Columbus av.; d.; \$1.

John A. Neves to William J. Dowley, Haven st.; q.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Gloucester Casting Co. to Stellario Blaneo et al., Seven st.; w.; \$1.

Charles J. Roby to Annie B. Currier, Tyler st., W. Fourth st., F. st., Broadway; q.; \$1.

Albert A. Hamilton to Lorenzo Cowan, E. st.; q.; \$1.

ROXBURY

William J. Magnier to Simon K. Greene et al., Rockland pl.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.

Charles J. Roby to Charlotte H. Riley, Hanabold st.; q.; \$1.

Ellen B. Hall to Jereulah M. Pinkau, Albany st.; q.; \$1.

Alfred W. Knobbe, mitge., to William N. Ambley, Westminster and Ruggles sts., 6 lots; d.; \$2000.

Margaret T. Guerin et al. to Anna V. Corley, Anita ter.; q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER

Charles J. Jennings to Ida Yaffee, 2 lots; q.; \$1.

Boston Mortgage Bond Co., mitge., to Hyman Tasker, Ashmont and Florida sts.; d.; \$1000.

Florida Goldstein to Jennie Magolesky, Lawrence and Mission sts.; q.; \$1.

Albert C. Haley to Margaret F. Bussell, Helen rd.; q.; \$1.

John A. Hinman to Eders R. Chandler, Tonawanda st.; w.; \$1.

WEST RONBURY

John A. Hayes et al. to Lorenzo D. Patch, Smith st., and W. Rox. Br. R. R.; q.; \$1.

Sue to Susan J. Hathaway, South st., and W. Rox. Br. R. R.; q.; \$1.

Thomas B. O'Connor to Annie O'Connor, Bedford and Burr st.; w.; \$1.

David W. Prior to Boyd Langille, Furnish rd.; q.; \$1.

John A. Hayey et al. to Peter H. Randow et al., South st. and W. Rox. Br. R. R.; q.; \$1.

BRIGHTON

John Riley to James Cameron, Foster st.; w.; \$1.

CHINSEA

True W. Townsend to Elliot G. White, Crest av.; q.; \$1.

Elliot G. White to Lillian M. Paige, Crest av.; w.; \$1.

WINTHROP

Bella A. Floyd et al. to Lillian H. Floyd, River rd. and Willow av.; q.; \$1.

David Floyd est. to Lillian H. Floyd, River rd. and Willow av.; d.; \$275.

REVERE

Point of Pines Trust to Eli M. Ham, Fowler av.; d.; \$1.

James F. Bell to Malden Trust Co., Waverly st.; q.; \$1.

Malden Trust Co. to David Bær, Waverly av.; q.; \$1.

AEROPLANE UPSIDE DOWN DROPS, BUT LANDING IS SAFE

NEW YORK—While making a flight upside down at an altitude of about 3000 feet over the Hempstead Plains of Long Island Monday, the gasoline in the engine of the monoplane of Charles O. Niles, a young Rochester (N. Y.) aviator, gave out. Tail-first the machine dropped quickly. Niles remained calm, however, and partly righted the monoplane, and made a safe landing after a series of spiral dives.

Niles had gone aloft to attempt to establish a record doing the loop-the-loop and flying upside down.

Several Boston-bound passenger liners were reported today by wireless. The North German Lloyd steamer from Bremen will arrive tomorrow morning with about 50 passengers; the Red Star liner Maniota from Antwerp with 25 cabin passengers is due late this afternoon or early tomorrow; the British steamer Bucalo from Hull is due Thursday; the Allan liner Sicilian is due Friday with one saloon passenger, 20 second cabin and 37 steerage passengers. Some 1600 bushels of wheat were damaged by water and have been discharged at National docks, East Boston. It will probably be disposed of here.

WRECKAGE FROM THE OLD DOMINION LINER

MONROE, which recently founded near Winter Quarter lightship, was passed by the steamer Melrose, arriving here today from Baltimore, according to Captain Brown. Two lifeboats, a liferaft and other wreckage were sighted. Nos. 6 and 8 gas buoys in Great Round Shoal channel were extinguished when the Melrose passed them last evening, according to the skipper.

Delayed two days in sailing for Manchester by repairs to her propeller the Leyland liner Caledonian, Captain Carson, left port today, two thirds filled with cargo.

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TRANSMISSION REPORTS

(Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship; To Sable Island and 400; Cape Race, N. E., 80; Nantucket, 200; 30 miles southeast by east of Cape Race; 120 miles west of Nantucket; Ambrose Channel lightship; To Sable Island, 648; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330;

88; St. Lucia, 200; 10 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship; To Sable Island, 648; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330;

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Irregularity in the Stock Market Prices

**SPECIALTIES
ATTRACT MOST
NOTICE TODAY**

**Big Jump in General Motors
Feature of New York Stock
Market—American Drops on
Unfavorable Annual Report**

GRANBY AGAIN STRONG

There was the usual erratic price movement in the securities markets early today and it was little difficult to guess which direction quotations would go. The tone was weak although here and there were some strong spots. The weakest features were American Can and American Telephone. Steel and Canadian Pacific also were easier. Western Union showed some resistance to pressure. Rock Island was inclined to recover from its low of yesterday. Amalgamated Copper was moderately strong.

Granby again was a strong feature of the local market. Boston & Maine was heavy.

General Motors became the object of most attention during the forenoon's transactions. It opened up $1\frac{1}{2}$ at 52%, and advanced more than 10 points further before midday. Big earnings and dividend prospects are responsible for the advance.

Texas Oil was strong. It opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 145%, and sold well above 147. Mexican Petroleum was off $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 69, and after shading off fractionally moved up more than a point.

Substantial improvement was made by the Seaboard Air Line issues, Rock Island, Studebaker and Westinghouse Electric after some early reverses.

American Can, after opening off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 33, declined 1% further on unfavorable annual report of the company.

American Telephone opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 121% on the local exchange, and after receding to 121, moved up to 122%, receding fractionally later. Boston & Maine was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 49% at the opening, advanced to 50, and receded a point. Granby opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 88, advanced to 89%, and fell back fractionally before midday.

A stronger tone developed in the early afternoon. Tamarack had a good advance on the local exchange.

SMALL GAIN FOR INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

Interborough Rapid Transit earnings in January made a meager gain of only \$500 a day. This follows a very good gain of \$74,000 or \$2400 per day in December and a little gain of only \$350 daily in November. One feature of operations this current year has been the sharp fluctuations in rate of gains in gross income. And in this fluctuation weather has apparently played a secondary part.

In the seven months to January 31 Interborough has gained only \$27,000 new gross or at the rate of less than \$5000 per annum. This compares with an actual increase of \$1,262,000 in the year to June 30, 1913, and of \$1,479,000 in the previous twelve months.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

1913. 1912.

Exchanges \$48,045,206 \$43,838,719

Balances 2,578,390 3,774,664

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$55,167.

STEEL PRICE ADVANCES

NEW YORK—The Steel Corporation has advanced price of merchant steel pipe \$1 per ton and wire and nails \$1 per ton.

WEATHER

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY:** Unsettled, probably with snow or rain tonight; Wednesday fair with falling temperature; increasing westerly winds.

WASHINGTON: The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Cloudy tonight, probably light local rains; Wednesday fair; colder in west portion; moderate to brisk south shifting to northwesterly winds.

The weak disturbance that was in the upper Missouri valley Monday has moved to the northern lake region and Canada, attended by unsettled weather and scattered light precipitation. Pressure is above the surface in other portions of the country, generally with fair weather. It is much colder in the northwestern districts with the lowest temperatures of the season in some locations, ranging from zero to 40 degrees below. New England temperatures are from eight degrees at Greenville to 40 degrees at Block Island.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. 32°/2 noon 47

Average in Boston yesterday, 35 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a.m. today) Atlanta 32° New York 38

Buffalo 40 Philadelphia 38

Chicago 34 Pittsburgh 48

Denver 12 Portland, Me. 18

Des Moines 42 San Francisco 48

Jacksonville 50 St. Louis 48

Kansas City 30 Washington 36

Nantucket 36

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:40 High water 38

Sun sets 5:30 4:45 a.m. 5:08 p.m.

Length of day 10:03

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:31 P.M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	22%	23	22%	23
Allis-Chalmers Co.	13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	54	55	54	55
Am Ag Ch pf.	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4
Am Almond.	77	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Am Can.	33	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Can pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Am Car Fy.	52	53	52	52
Am Car Fy pf.	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4
Am Cities pf.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66	66
Am Cotton Oil	44	44 1/2	44	44
Am H & L	4%	4%	4%	4%
Am H & L pf.	24	24	24	24
Am Linseed Oil	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
Am Lo.	36	36	36	36
Am Smelting	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	69
Am Steel Fy.	36	36	36	36
Am Sugar	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	121	121 1/2	121	122 1/2
Ammonds	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Atchison	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	99
Balt & Ohio	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Beth Steel	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	77	78	77	78
Brooklyn RT	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Cal Petrol	28	28	28	28
Can Pacific	218 1/2	219 1/2	217 1/2	218 1/2
Case Tru Ma Corp.	92	92	92	92
Cent Leather	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Cent Leather pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Ches & Ohio	67	67	66	66
Chi M & St Paul	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chi M & St pf.	142	142	142	142
Chino	42 1/2	43	42	42 1/2
Chi & G West	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13
Chi & G Wpf.	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Chi & N'West	136	136	136	136 1/2
Corn Prod	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	71	71	71	71
Deere & Co pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Del & Lack	401	401	401	401
Denver pf.	30	30	30	30
Erie	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Erie Ist pf.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Gen Electric	147 1/2	145 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2
Gen Motor	52 1/2	53	52	52 1/2
Gen Motor pf.	87	90	87	90
Goodrich	24	25 1/2	24	25 1/2
Goodrich pf.	89 1/2	91	89 1/2	91
Gt Nor Ore	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	132 1/2	134 1/2	132 1/2	134 1/2
Gt Nor Railway pf.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Gte Ex Co.	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Harvester of N.J.	111	111	111	111
Harvester of N.J. pf.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Illinois Cent.	115	115	115	115
Inspiration	17	17	17	17
Inter Met.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Int Paper	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Ken City So.	27	27	27	27
Ken & Texas	23	23	22	23
Ken & Texas pf.	60	60	60	60
Kayser Co.	85	85	85	85
Kroese Co.	92	92	92	92
Kroese Co. pf.	103	103	103	103
Lehigh Valley	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Loose-Wiles Co.	26	27	26	27
Nat Biscuit	137	139	136 1/2	139
Nat Enamel	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	14
Nat Lead	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Nevada Com.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
N Y Central	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
N Y N H & H	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
N Y N H & H pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Pennsylvania	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
People's Gas	124	124 1/2	124	124 1/2
Pitts Coal	22	22	21 1/2	22
Pitts Coal pf.	91 1/2	93	91 1/2	92
Pitts Coal pf.	93	93	93	93
Pressed St. Car.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44	44
Pub Serv Corp.	110	110	110	110
Ray Con.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Reading	168 1/2	169	167 1/2	168 1/2
Rdu 2d m.	92	92	92	92
Rep I & S.	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Rock Island pf.	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
Rv S.	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Rumely	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Seaboard A	20	21	20	21
Seaboard A L pf.				

World's Late News of Finance, Commerce and Industry

SHOE TRADE LOOKS INTO FUTURE THAT IS PROMISING

Tariff Changes Thus Far Have Had No Serious Effect Upon Business, Less Pessimism Is Entertained and General Outlook Is Favorable

Although it is yet too early to formulate opinions as to what the shoe business of next fall may develop into, the general attitude of the trade, views expressed, and the absence of doubtful apprehensions regarding the future are certainly indicative of a steady continuance of present conditions which though not abnormally active, are at least reasonably so.

The sole leather market was active throughout last week, prices being strong to the extent of a talk that an advance may be asked.

Heel sole kept up a steady business, although lots are yet comparatively small. The revival of the cable trade is not only noticeable, but gratifying, as the orders are averaging 10,000 side per week.

Union backs are moving freely, and more would be done if it were not for the small supply and small output. As far as the demand goes, dealers have no fault to find. Prices 39@41, but the future looks stronger. Also oak sole is in much the same condition and prospects of a better supply are not only doubtful but poor.

All upper leather is active, that is all desired grades, weights and finishes. Light weight calf is accumulating some, also heavy weight patent side leather, but the L. & M. weights are in excellent demand occasionally selling in 5000 side lots. Patent calf goes as fast as it comes in, many back orders being unfilled.

Elk leather is moving every day, while chrome black is having the same steady trade which it has so long had, with the call for russet improving.

Bark tanned leather is bound to have a strong demand just so long as elk and chrome hold in price where they are now.

Glazed kid dealers report that their business is showing good gains over that of last year. A better call for the higher grade is hoped for, still it is very evident that the trend is that way.

PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT

CHICAGO—Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1913, is issued. The income account compares as follows:

Boys' and youths' of corresponding grades are being bought cautiously, operators viewing the strength of prices with a considerable degree of skepticism, but manufacturers are obdurate, so the trade is not really active.

Regarding ladies' footwear something new might be said every week, as new things are continually going through the works, and this feature may be seen on other than the high priced lines. A handsome shoe is the patent vamp fancy vesting quarter with a large steel buckle, which is offered as low as \$1.50. Most of the low cuts have bright-colored quarters either of leather or vesting. The up-to-date is quite broad toe, vamp long, but the heels are from 8-8 to 14-14, according to the section of the country to which they are going. In fact ladies' stylish shoes are in an age when it seems to be a race between style and reason, so what appears causes no surprise.

As for misses' and children's shoes, it is said that it is an exception when a factory can't claim a fair amount of work to do. The prominent plants are busy on early and future delivery orders. Manufacturers report that the present activity will probably continue. Prospects good, prices unchanged.

The hide market shows a marked improvement in the distributing centers, with a relative strengthening of prices; however, figures have not changed to any great extent, and on some varieties not at all; still when special selections were desired an advance was obtained. Though traders have little else besides grubby winter stock, or what might be termed "hides of low degree" to select from, the situation is brighter, buyers are more interested and the present activities clear the way to a further improvement as the season for the better quality of hides approaches.

Figures taken from promiscuous sales totaling about 60,000 hides show advances from 1/4 to 1 cent over prices of a year ago, spready native steers alone returning a drop which, by the way, are not sole leather hides.

The call for light weight hides is particularly brisk, and is indicative of the sharp demand for side upper leather which condition has been very good since the new year began, some of the sales being quite large.

In view of the facts which feature the footwear trade this reported improvement is extremely promising of steady gains to come, for there is little in the shoe business which might call for anything more than ordinary discretion and business prudence. This was the conclusion drawn from interviews with leading shoe manufacturers and wholesale dealers, recently in this market, and it may here be remarked that what pessimism was noticed came from the producers and not distributors of shoes, whose closer touch with consumers give their opinions much weight.

Now while it is easy to prognosticate and declare what promises the future may have for the trade, there seems to be a business movement sufficiently strong to endure for some time, and as

RAILWAY EARNINGS

N. Y. CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER

December—
Oper revenue \$6,169,469 Increase
Net oper revenue 1,829,520 *\$27,827
Oper income 1,912,690 *\$42,358

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway

Oper revenue \$4,488,968 *\$52,406

Net oper revenue 313,360 *1,423,950

Chicago, Indianapolis & Southern R. R.

Oper revenue \$4,837,759 *\$21,479

Net oper revenue 58,777 *1,656,080

Oper income 39,531 *45,080

Toledo & Ohio Central Railway

Oper revenue \$492,504 *\$51,921

Net oper revenue 67,328 *38,449

Oper income 46,958 *37,245

Lake Erie & Western R. R.

Oper revenue \$137,729 *\$1,250

Net oper revenue 28,184 *14,142

Oper income 21,625 *14,934

Pearl & Eastern Railway

Oper revenue \$265,922 *\$51,695

Net oper revenue 53,552 *39,142

Oper income 56,047 *47,099

Michigan Central R. R.

Oper revenue \$3,000,885 *\$47,488

Net oper revenue 75,934 *16,872

Oper income 61,780 *171,729

Cincinnati Northern R. R.

Oper revenue \$137,729 *\$1,250

Net oper revenue 28,184 *14,142

Oper income 21,625 *14,934

For 12 months ended Dec. 31—

Lake Erie & Western R. R.

Oper revenue \$5,934,643 *\$51,013

Net oper revenue 1,085,180 *257,100

Oper income 917,000 *257,100

New York Central & Hudson River R. R.

Oper revenue \$116,904,394 *\$7,906,745

Net oper revenue 29,665,693 *498,943

Oper income 22,764,955 *233,486

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway

Oper revenues \$7,941,920 *\$2,658,623

Net oper revenue 15,496,711 *3,252,263

Oper deficit 7,500 *2,599,511

Cincinnati, Indiana & Southern R. R.

Oper revenues \$4,462,452 *\$20,970

Net oper revenue 697,670 *188,634

Oper income 515,047 *195,659

Toledo & Ohio Central Railway

Oper revenues \$6,006,240 *\$42,222

Net oper revenue 1,327,114 *149,317

Oper income 1,000,230 *155,609

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway

Oper revenues \$35,840,298 *\$1,226,629

Net oper revenue 4,240,935 *415,557

Oper income 4,524,329 *415,557

Cincinnati Northern R. R.

Oper revenues \$1,436,700 *\$18,063

Net oper revenues 16,762 *329,622

Oper deficit 50,260 *211,367

Pittsburgh & Eastern Railway

Oper revenues \$3,927,432 *\$42,453

Net oper revenue 577,891 *329,451

Oper income 455,986 *351,860

Michigan Central R. R.

Oper revenues \$36,011,885 *\$1,000,132

Net oper revenue 5,008,616 *1,204,384

Oper income 5,290,384 *1,273,730

Chicago & St. Louis R. R.

Oper revenue \$12,912,000 *\$15,762

Net oper revenue 2,088,200 *\$88,462

Oper income 2,215,244 *88,892

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R.

Oper income \$1,957,914 *\$1,425,622

Net oper revenue 875,114 *241,044

Oper income 808,310 *208,970

CUBA R. R.

December—
Gross earnings \$458,343 *\$45,934

Surplus 172,191 *26,964

From July 1—
Gross earnings 2,173,574 *224,223

Surplus 581,177 *158,546

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY

Third week January... \$203,546 *\$5,456

From Jan. 1..... 506,214 *23,629

HAVANA ELECTRIC RY., LIGHT & POWER

Week ended Feb. 1.... \$50,880 *\$514

From Jan. 1..... 260,771 *3,108

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Maryland Steel Company was lowest bidder for two new navy colliers, at price of \$945,000 each.

Twenty-seven million New York state short time notes fell due Monday and were paid out of proceeds of \$51,000,000 bond sale.

German wire and wire goods industries have output valued at over \$120,000,000 annually, of which about one half is export.

Bank clearings in Chicago for January were never exceeded before in corresponding month and have only been exceeded three times by any month. Aggregate was \$1,430,334,234.

Municipal bond issues throughout the United States during January, including state and county flotations, reached a total of \$87,257,700, as compared with \$55,805,406 preceding month and \$17,303,050 in January of last year.

For first time in nearly half a century city of New York is to obtain more than 2 per cent interest on millions of dollars it keeps in banking institutions. Of 100 institutions designated as city depositories 22 have agreed to pay 3 per cent, 31 to pay 2 1/2 per cent and one 2 1/4 per cent. It is likely that \$27,500,000 of the \$30,000,000 which city has in cash will return 2 1/2 per cent interest or better.

Rosin—Soap, paper and varnish makers were showing more interest in the market yesterday. Values of the common to good strained descriptions were firmly maintained on the basis of \$4.50 @ 4.60. Grades K, M, N and WG were higher, however, in consequence of the uplift scored at southern points. Stocks are still very light. The New York Commercial quotes:

Graded B \$4.50 @ 4.60, D \$4.50 @ 4.60, E \$4.50 @ 4.60, F \$4.50 @ 4.60, G \$4.55 @ 4.60, H \$4.55 @ 4.75, I \$4.60 @ 4.70, J \$4.75, K \$5, M \$5.5, N \$6.85, WG \$7.05, WW \$7.40.

Tar and Pitch—There were no further changes in the current levels of kiln-burned and retort tar prices Monday. Dealers are generally holding out for \$8 @ 2.5 per barrel. Pitch is dull and easy and is generally offered at \$3.80 in bulk lots of 200 pounds net weight, while coal tar goods are offered at \$32 per ton.

SAVANNAH, Monday's market—Spirits firm at 48 1/2¢. Sale: 56, receipts 96, exports 972, stock 2982. Rosin firm: Sales 1513, receipts 1807, exports 1733, stock 162,529. Prices: WW \$8.70, WG \$6.30, N \$6.20, M \$5.20, K \$4.40, I \$4.15, H \$4, G \$4, F \$4, E \$4, D \$4, B \$4.

BOSTON SUBURBAN ELECTRIC COS.—January gross passenger receipts of Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company increased 4 1/2 per cent.

LONDON—Bar, silver steady 26 1/2d, off 1/2d.

STEADY GAIN IN TRAFFIC IS REPORTED

Nearly All Loading Reports Reflect Improvement and Confidence in Future Is Being Gradually Restored

SITUATION IN WEST</h2

Leading Events in Athletics • Wrestling at Princeton

FIVE VETERANS CANDIDATES FOR WRESTLING TEAM

Capt. H. H. Gile, Intercollegiate Heavyweight Champion, Has Promising Squad Out at Princeton University This Year

TO HAVE SECOND TEAM

PRINCETON, N. J.—With five veterans out for the Princeton varsity wrestling team this winter, prospects of making a splendid showing in this sport are considered to be very bright by the Orange and Black supporters.

With less than two weeks left before the trials for the varsity team, Coach Peterson is devoting the greater part of his time to personal work with his most likely candidates. The trials will be held on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 13 and 14. As the examinations will intervene, the men will have little time to get into shape.

This year an innovation will be attempted at the trials, as a second team will be picked as well as a varsity. This will keep the men in condition so that if any member of the varsity team should have to withdraw, a substitute may be ready to put in. A schedule is being prepared for the second string men and arrangements have already been made for them to meet the representatives of the Newark Y. M. C. A. and the freshman team in March. All men must be examined by Dr. Fauner before being declared eligible to take part in the contest. An over-weight of four pounds will be allowed at the weighing in. The next novice meet will be held on Feb. 16 and all men who do not qualify for the varsity team are being urged to take part.

At the present time, the five veterans of last year's teams eligible are out for the various weights, and in all probability they will represent Princeton again this year. In the bantam weight E. J. Frazier '16, and J. H. Van Buren '16, are pushing E. S. Driver '15, last year's veteran, for the honor; and it looks as though the first named would qualify. N. C. Culillas '15, and W. Pricekett '15, of last year's team are fighting it out for the title in the special weight. M. A. Tancock '16, has shown the best form so far in the lightweight, while A. M. Frantz '16, and E. D. Spalding '14, are the two contenders for the welter-weight position.

France, last year's veteran, will have a hard time to hold his position against E. Sampson '14, and G. Gillespie '16, in the middleweight. Captain H. H. Gile '15, who won the heavyweight intercollegiate title last year will most likely hold the same weight position. In the unlimited class H. R. Ballin '15, the football captain, and A. B. Longstreth '15, will battle for the position.

PICKUPS

The St. Louis Federals have signed Hollander, who played shortstop for Georgetown University.

Manager Chance of the New York Americans expects Boone to play second base for the Highlanders this summer.

John Knight, the former second base man of the Athletics, New York and Washington Americans, has been sold by Toledo to the Cleveland team.

If Manager Mack ever gets to be as good at golf as he is at handling a baseball team, the world's championship in that sport will be coming to the United States pretty often.

Pitcher Reulbach of the Brooklyn Nationals is selling automobiles in New York this winter. He has assured the Brooklyn management that he will play with that club this summer.

Walter Maranville, the Boston National's star shortstop, is playing basketball this winter and appears to be very good at the game, getting no less than nine baskets in one contest.

Miller Pontius, star first baseman of the University of Michigan varsity baseball team, is not to leave the university this winter as reported. He will be eligible for the nine this summer.

"Germany" Schaefer of the Washington Americans is said to be the only baseball player ever signed by cable. Manager Griffith is credited with cabling him at Ceylon to which he received an acceptance.

Second Baseman Lajoie of the Cleve. and Americans has just given evidence of being loyal to a good employee. When asked to sign with the Federals he replied he would remain with Cleveland as he considered much of his success was due to President C. W. Somers of the Cleve. and club.

INTERNATIONALS MEET FEB. 9

NEW YORK—The spring meeting of the International league will be held in this city Feb. 9. The most important business will be the adoption of the playing schedule, already prepared and submitted to the club owners by President Whittemore.

FENCERS CLUB IS WINNER AGAINST THE NEW YORK A. C.

Senior Sabers Championship Won by Narrow Margin—Lieut. von Blyenburgh Is Star

NEW YORK—The Fencers' Club won the senior sabers championship of the Amateur Fencers' League of America Monday night, defeating the New York Athletic Club in the latter's gymnasium, five bouts to four. The victory was an unexpected one, in view of the fact that the N. Y. A. C. swordsmen held a commanding lead up to the last two bouts on the program, which were captured by the Fencers' Club by narrow margins.

Lieut. Hubert von Blyenburgh, an officer in the Dutch army, but studying physical training in this country, was the only man to make a clean score. He defeated the three representatives of the Fencers' Club in fine fashion, but he received poor support from A. G. Anderson and C. A. Bill, his clubmates. When the army officer had scored his third consecutive win the score was four bouts to three in favor of the N. Y. A. C., the title holder.

A. G. Anderson lost his bout to Shaw, 7 to 3. The final bout brought together A. S. Lyon and C. A. Bill. Neither fencer had scored a victory for his team. With the score 6 to 3 in favor of Bill, the men touched simultaneously. A deciding point is not allowed on double touches under the rules, and then to the surprise of the big gallery of spectators, many of whom were women, Lyon recorded four touches in succession and won the title for the Fencers' Club. The summary:

Lieut. von Blyenburgh, New York Athletic Club, defeated Studdiford Pitt, Fencers Club, 7-3; J. G. Shaw, Fencers Club, 7-4; A. S. Lyon, Fencers Club, 7-3; G. Anderson, New York Athletic Club, defeated A. S. Lyon, Fencers Club, 5-5; Studdiford Pitt, Fencers Club, defeated A. G. Anderson, New York Athletic Club, 7-3; C. A. Bill, New York Athletic Club, 7-3; A. S. Lyon, Fencers Club, defeated C. A. Bill, New York Athletic Club, 7-3.

Summary—Lieut. Hubert von Blyenburgh, 3, lost 0; Studdiford Pitt, 2, lost 1; J. G. Shaw, 2, lost 1; A. S. Lyon, 1, lost 2; A. G. Anderson, 1, lost 2; C. A. Bill, 0, lost 3.

CHAMPION HOPPE MEETS G. SUTTON THIS EVENING

Two Famous Professional Billiardists to Play for 18.2 Balkline Title in New York City

NEW YORK—National Champion William F. Hoppe and George Sutton, challenger, meet here tonight in their contest for the 18.2 balk-line billiard championship at the Hotel Astor.

Champion Hoppe has been practising during the past week. His best performance was an average of 66 2-3 in 400 points. Sutton, along with Calvin Demarest, played here throughout the week. In one game he got down to an average of 21. Apart from that he uniformly scored averages of nearly or over 40. The preceding week, during four days' play at Philadelphia, he played the best billiards ever witnessed in that city.

Albert G. Cutler will officiate as referee. Regardless of the outcome of the match this evening, Sutton and Hoppe will engage in a contest of 1500 points, 18.2 balk-line, in three sessions, at Chicago, Feb. 23, 24 and 25. Articles of agreement for that event were signed by the principals last week. It will be for \$1000 a side and will be managed by the Hamilton Club of Chicago, which will add a purse of \$700 and one half of the net box office receipts. Sutton wished to arrange for a loser's percentage of the purse and receipts, but Hoppe would not consent to affix his signature to the articles until it was agreed that the winner should take all the proceeds of the affair.

REPLAY FIRST ROUND TODAY

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Play in the 18-hole qualifying round for the Lake Worth golf championship will be reopened today after the postponement of Monday caused by the unfavorable conditions. Twenty golfers had finished the course, and 50 more were out on the links when conditions made the tees and greens unplayable, and the opening round was postponed till today.

W. J. Travis, Garden City, had played 10 holes and finished his round when he received the message from the tournament committee that the event was postponed. He totaled 76, which was the best score of the day. H. P. Farrington of Woodlawn was one hole behind Travis and also completed his round in 76, playing the last three holes with his mid-iron in 5, 4, and 7, and sending his caddy in.

WORDELL WINS PINEHURST SHOOT

PINEHURST, N. C.—C. J. Wordell was the winner of Monday's trap-shooting sweepstakes, recording 98 and shooting with an allowance of 20. H. D. Kirkover (8) finished second in 95, and P. H. Whittmore (15) third in 90.

TIME TRIALS AT HARVARD

Trials for the Harvard varsity and freshmen relay teams to represent the Crimson in the B. A. A. games Saturday night will be held at Cambridge this afternoon.

OXFORD CREW STARTS TRAINING



(Copyrighted by Topical)

REPRESENTATIVES OF DARK BLUE GETTING READY FOR BIG RACE WITH CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Coach rides along on towing path shouting instructions to the men in the shell

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, Eng.—Practise began at Oxford lately for the boat race which will be rowed on Saturday afternoon, March 28. The university has seven old Blues available but it is very unlikely that all will find seats in the boat, and one or two who are considered fairly certain of appearing will have to work hard for their places.

Besides the president, E. R. Burgess, Etton and Magdalen, there are resident at Oxford, R. P. Hankinson, H. K. Ward, A. H. M. Wedderburn, E. D. Horsfall and F. A. H. Pitman. Mr. Pitman did not row last year. Among those who were present on the river banks to watch the start of the practise was R. C. Bourne, who stroked four Oxford crews to victory and thus created a record which will not be upset for some time.

FIRST MEET OF T. & T. ATHLETES FRIDAY NIGHT

Eight Athletic Events Have Been Scheduled for Mechanics Hall Games—Prizes Silver Cups

Plans are practically completed for the first indoor athletic meet of the Telephone and Telegraph Society which is to be held in Mechanics hall next Friday evening. There are some 2000 members of the association and as a number of them are former college athletes, some good competition is expected.

Eight events have been arranged for. The opening competition is the 40-yard dash which will start at 7:30 p. m. The other events are the 600-yard run, 1000-yard run, mile run, running high jump, three standing jumps, putting 16-pound shot, relay races and 40-yard dash for girl employees.

Prizes will be awarded to the winners of the first, second and third places in all events and will consist of silver cups with a medal. In the girls' race a gold wrist watch will be awarded for the first prize and a gold bracelet for the second prize.

A few greens may be seen having wing bunkers on the left and right, but even these are generally much too wide of the green. As a rule they are some 40 yards off the central line.

Vardon thinks that the striking absence of bunkers, Vardon thinks that the courses in America cannot be compared with those in Great Britain, for he regards the habit of placing a bunker which has to be carried from the tee, and very seldom does one find a green protected by a cross-bunker. As a matter of fact the majority of greens are unguarded in any way, and it is doubtful for this reason that very few American golfers use the pitch when approaching the run-up being in very general use.

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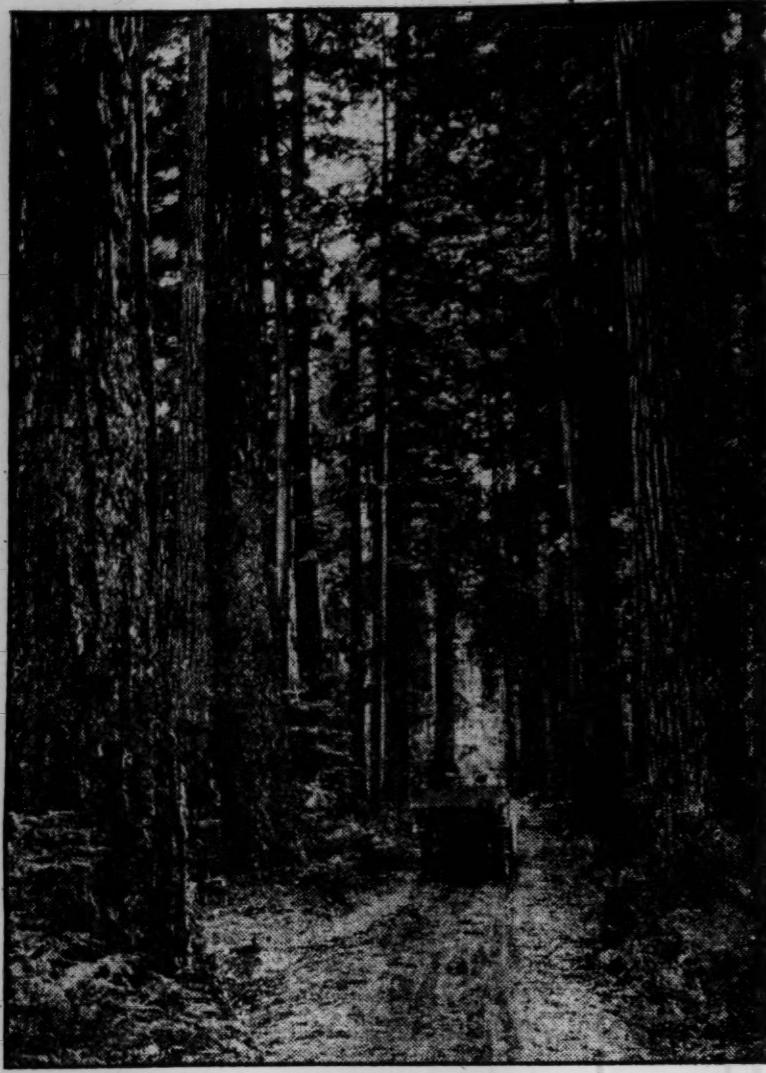
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THE HOME FORUM

WOOD ROAD OF VANCOUVER ISLAND



THE roomy touring car of today may show off its greatness as it passes through city streets or over prairies and country roads, but this automobile and party, which is journeying to Alberni and Port Alberni, on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, is dwarfed into toy dimensions beside the timber giants in all their primeval glory. Vancouver island makes a point of informing tourists as to her good roads for motorists, distinctive as they are in a setting of truly natural scenery.

Preparing for Heroism

Faithfulness in little things fits one for heroism when the great trials come.—Louisa M. Alcott.

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NEW PROCESSES IN PHOTOGRAPHY

THERE are several new processes in photography which are so amazing as to seem almost incredible. It is possible to send a photograph by telegraph, for example, in about 15 minutes. Two cylinders revolve very slowly and at the same rate. One is the transmitter, the other receives the message from it at a distance over the telegraph wire. The photograph is prepared on a sheet of metal foil that stops the electric current in some places but allows it to pass where the metal is bare. This alternating message of light and darkness through the needle that moves slowly over the whole surface of the picture is reflected in a reverse print on the distant receiver which is also a slowly revolving cylinder under a needle. If one print is negative the other is positive.

Telephotographic processes bring distant things near to be photographed at the same instant. A mountain, for example, may be chosen out of a distant group and its outlines shown clearly, while the lens slipped into the camera. Thus

An Old Orchard in Winter

IT was years ago, and no one knows just who planted the orchard rows, Bedded and firmed the tender feet Of the Twenty Ounce and the Golden Sweet, And the struggling clan whose branches meet Over Pomona's little aisles . . .

A tumble-down wall and an old rail fence Guard the orchard with poor pretense; And pilferers, footed and winged, come there Even in winter when boughs are bare, And the nuthatch hunts for his meager share. Peering and pecking this way and that, First up, then down, like an acrobat.

Deer stroll from the mountain pass . . . Gratefully nosing the buried treat

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It was

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, February 3, 1914

The Triple alliance and the Entente

THE politics of Europe resemble in some respects a kaleidoscope. A strong minister seizes the tube and shakes it, and the various states shape themselves into various patterns. Then another, or a stronger hand, snatches it, and, in a moment, the fresh pattern is broken up, and the component fragments begin to fall into new combinations. Frederick the Great, Chatham, Napoleon, Pitt, Metternich, Cavour, Bismarck, and the present Kaiser, have all shaken this kaleidoscope, in the last two centuries, with immense effect, as the minor men have with less result. The grouping of the Powers today is very largely the handiwork of the Kaiser. If he had lost his nerve in more than one great crisis there would have been an end of the Triple alliance, and if the Triple alliance had been shattered, the mortar of the Entente would have crumbled.

A correspondent in Paris, whose information has always proved most accurate, points out that one of these periodical bouleversements is at present threatening. That unnatural alliance, in which the two most democratic of the Great Powers are entangled with the most reactionary, is in danger of disruption. France and the United Kingdom draw nearer and nearer together, but Russia draws further off. The delirium of embraces provoked on the boulevards by the visit of the Russian sailors could not be reproduced tomorrow by the coming of the Tzar himself. Were it not, indeed, for the appetite for republican francs in the Imperial treasury, it is doubtful if the elaborate travesty would be any longer maintained. The discovery that London and Paris are exhibiting no undue excitement to pull the Russian chestnuts, in the shape of the Von Sanders mission, out of the Ottoman fire, seems to have convinced M. Sazanoff that the limit of concessions has been reached.

M. Delcasse went to the Neva to underpin the tottering walls. A tremendous worker, like Lord Kitchener or Joseph Chamberlain, he found himself in the orbit of the card table or the supper party. It was magnificent, no doubt, but it was not business. M. Delcasse is returning from the Winter Palace to strengthen the endeavors of that sometime socialist, Aristide Briand; and the Winter Palace glances across the Vistula in the direction of Potsdam. If Sir Edward Grey and M. Doumergue cannot be persuaded to assist M. Sazanoff in obtaining the withdrawal of General von Sanders from Constantinople, then, perhaps, Herr von Jagow may be prevailed upon to agree to a quid pro quo in the peaceable penetration of Armenia by the Cossack. So the kaleidoscope once more begins to change, and it is difficult to say exactly what pattern the political fragments may fall into during the next few months.

CERTAIN New York Democrats are represented as saying that Tammany can be saved only by letting its present leaders go. To a disinterested onlooker it would seem that New York can be saved from future Tammany leaders only by letting Tammany go.

United States Senate and Arbitration

THE large majority with which the long-pigeon-holed arbitration treaties come out of the foreign relations' committee of the United States Senate indicates that pressure from the President has had its effect. Delay in renewing these compacts, originally negotiated under prior administrations, has subjected the United States to criticism by non-resident publicists who have not failed to use the situation for texts of homilies on the hollowness of North American championship of anti-militarism. The motives influencing some of the statesmen who have blocked a favorable report have been well understood. They have not scrupled to defeat arbitration as a national policy because of unwillingness to have certain lesser issues submitted to that contingent test. Fortunately for the interests of arbitration, the foreign relations of the United States at the present time make it both politic and right that the treaties should be renewed; and if not all lawmakers are sensitive to problems of right involved in continuance of the arbitration treaties many, we think, will respond even if the appeal be no more than that of prudence.

At no time during the period that these treaties have been withheld from debate by the Senate has there been any doubt of what national public opinion would instruct senators to do, or what the verdict would be with a referendum.

There are few more indefensible courses of action by an individual than squandering a good name or a fortune patiently won by a worthy ancestor. So also is it with nations. The United States owes much of its durable international renown to its pioneer work in settling disputes between nations by means other than military. To retreat from that high moral plane would be little less than treason to humanity.

HEARING that Texas proposes to double its corn crop next year, Oregon desires to have it known that its farmers might raise ten times as much corn as they do now, if they would. The truth about the high cost of living is bound to come out.

Idle Women Adverse to Housework

SOME hundreds of unemployed women in New York city, after marching through the streets, assembled at Cooper Union a few days ago and there listened to individual testimonies touching existing industrial conditions in the metropolis, especially with reference to the bearing of these conditions upon woman workers. Representatives of various callings open to girls and women in a large city took the platform and told their stories. All contributed to a common tale of hard work, small compensation, loss of occupation and hardship. Much calculated to arouse the deepest sympathy was said. The newspaper accounts bear unmistakable evidence of the fact that the testimonies greatly impressed the reporters, as the reports must have later impressed thoughtful readers.

Throughout it all, it would appear, only twice were the proceedings relieved by applause—once when a speaker ventured to

make the prediction that women would have the vote within two or three years, and again when a woman, asked why girls preferred want to housework, replied, "I haven't time to explain the servant problem, but if the girls are willing to put up with all they do in shops and factories you may be sure there is something seriously wrong with housework."

There is hardly a town or city in the United States today where comfortable employment at good wages does not await, in many instances vainly, girls who are willing to accept domestic employment. Better housing, better surroundings and everything considered, higher wages, are held out almost universally as inducements to girls to take up housework. In domestic service they are practically insured against such conditions as are now said to confront no less than 20,000 workless and all but homeless women of New York city. When students of the problem presented here ask for an explanation of the antipathy among girls to domestic service they never get much more satisfaction than is contained in the reply of the woman just quoted. Yet a satisfactory explanation is due and should be forthcoming. Perhaps women at the head of the great movements looking to the general uplift of their sex are better qualified than men to find the reason for the existence of such an antipathy. Whether or not this is the case, the reason might well be earnestly sought in the interest of girlhood and womanhood and the entire social structure.

PARADOXICAL but significant is the contemporary anxiety to escape being called a servant and the simultaneous craving to render service. Millions of people in certain strata of society grasp at aught which promises release from servitude. Thousands of other persons, more fortunate in economic status, intellectual attainments and chances to know life are eager for a chance to serve. When it comes to the realm of primary and secondary institutions of society, both ancient and modern in point of age, there is not this paradoxical conflict, at least not so sharply developed. State, church, school, library, museum, theater, newspaper, bank, factory and shop all now put stress on social service. In some cases it is the resurgence of an old and historic ideal for a season submerged or buried. In others it is a new gospel registering ascent to a higher plane of appraisal as to duty and privilege. But whether rooted in the historic past and now reflowering, or a modern creation, the significance of this moral idealism is the same for this century's civilization.

Look where you will, "Ich dien" flames out as the personal or institutional motto. The "noblesse oblige" spiritual ideal now challenges the individualism and materialism so rampant during the last century. Universities that have been wont to sit still and be served now begin to talk of themselves as "self-supporting public service" institutions. Their titular heads urge economies in administration because "all educational agencies are but means to a public end and institutional ambitions ought to be subordinate to the ends they serve." Art museums and temples of music begin to democratize their policies so as to reach a maximum number of the lovers of melody and harmony. Political parties prosper or fail according as they stand for human justice. Journalism that masks as commercial enterprise or as serving the few while flattering the many has had its day, and journalism that openly enlists in constructive service to humanity is coming to the fore to meet a nobler public demand.

Some playwrights and actors now see their art as being of this new service as well as personally entertaining. Financiers are being taught "community interest" as a substitute for "community of interests." Business methods are taking on cooperative forms with distribution of profits over more strata of workers. To minister as well as to be ministered unto is a more universal desire than ever before in history.

Faithful Service First Then Pensions

In New York as in other large cities of the United States there have long existed police and firemen's pension funds maintained in part by private contributions and in part from the municipal revenues. In the city named it is now proposed to extend the pension system to practically all public servants, including teachers in the public schools. Authority for this extension must come from the General Assembly, and if that body is to enact a workable law it must have the assistance of skilful financiers and actuaries. To be avoided above everything else is the possible abuse of public benevolence. Pensions should go only to the deserving and then rather as a reward for services already rendered than as a gift.

Public opinion has for years tended toward the merit system in the public service. Of late this sentiment has developed a new sense of responsibility. While demanding efficiency of the public servant in return for fair wages and security of position, it is recognized that a point must be reached, under the laws governing thought and action in material affairs, when the relation of the public to its servant shall be changed. Not alone in the United States but throughout the civilized world, there is a moral revolt against the further continuance of the practise of cutting adrift long-faithful employees who have for any reason fallen below the standard of efficiency. This moral revolt, we suppose many readers are aware, is affecting the conduct of private business as well as public affairs.

Manifestly the need first of all is for the establishment of a public service that shall be efficient, trustworthy and above reproach. Acceptance of a part in such a service, with all of its exactions and limitations, and scrupulous performance of the tasks that go with enlistment under the merit system should, we believe, create an obligation on the side of the employer, the public, that cannot be wiped out when the period of active service ends. Human consciousness in these later years is awakening to a keener perception of right and wrong than can be defined in the letter of any business contract, and it is holding itself closer and closer, as in the case of pensions for faithful employees, to responsibilities that are not and cannot always be set down in the bond.

IN IOWA there are sixty women who are county superintendents of schools, of whom thirty-one are Republicans, twenty-eight Democrats, and one Independent. There are twenty-four women recorders of deeds, nineteen of whom are Republicans and five Democrats.

IF Mayor James M. Curley can bring Boston's city government to the line he marked out in the terse and emphatic message with which he begins his term he will grandly justify his selection by the people of the city. He vigorously grasps the leading subjects of real importance and delivers opinions upon them that commend themselves outright to the judgment of the people most concerned, notably the taxpayers. His advice is chiefly restrictive, deals with the needs of putting a check on the bounding debt and of making the city payrolls represent an actual delivery of service, but puts a new emphasis upon the enlistment of the public spirit of the inhabitants in cooperation to carry forward the development of the city.

It is a practical speech. The new mayor waves a salute to the men of the past who have accomplished great things in making the city beautiful and turns sharply to the task of making it more a city industrial. Whether or not a project of personal contributions, which he will lead with \$1000 out of his salary, may or may not open sites for factories and induce their building, there is no possible dissent from the view that a moderated tax rate and a lessened pace of debt building will constitute a prime inducement, if it can be accomplished.

In his picture of the condition of the city treasury as he finds it upon taking office, the mayor comes squarely into disagreement with the sketch made by the departing mayor. The difference is more personal than substantial. Boston is in no condition of distress. It is amply able to meet all the requirements that the great works of improvement and beautification have imposed. None the less cordial may be the welcome to the policy of holding enthusiasm for further undertakings within bounds of reason and of ability to meet them without strain. The heartiest approval responds to the new executive's demand that the payrolls shall be guarded and that the freehanded increases of salaries which have marked the closing days of the year shall be checked by the wholesome device of requiring all proposals of advances to be submitted with the budget and to be final for the year. The argument for central purchases of supplies has obvious merit, but its practical value needs to be shown by evidence that the device, by no means new in city governments, has worked out actual savings commensurate with the cost of an added department.

There is no plethora of promises in the address. It has conspicuous merit in its freedom from catch phrases and resounding assurances that the city is to be made over in its methods of government. It defends the city charter in the essential feature of non-partisan elections. Its echoes of personal encounters mar it but may be unheeded when they are raised only in an attempt to be emphatic for better conduct of affairs than the new executive credits to the past. Inasmuch as the deliverance to a great audience on a festive day of beginning is no more than a shoving of the general intention and disposition of the newcomer to high responsibility, this production of Mayor Curley gives little cause for discomfort and if anything tends to reassure the people of the city as to the man it has called and what he will undertake to do.

BANKS of a kind to facilitate the numerical increase and economic betterment of tillers of the soil never have been deemed necessary in the United States until a comparatively recent date. With the appointment of a commission of investigation sent to Europe last April, a formal change of attitude was registered. It had been forced by admitted detrimental changes in rural conditions at home, as over against proved bettered conditions abroad. Congress, wisely deciding to postpone action until it could act intelligently, cooperated with other agencies interested in the problem, and a competent commission set forth for France, Germany, Italy, Denmark and other lands where, under various forms but with a common purpose, capital on easy terms is made accessible to the agriculturist. Adapted to conditions in the United States, the bill just introduced in Congress sums up the conclusions of this body of investigators. Whether that process of adaptation has been carried far enough, debate of the measure will disclose. Neither the President nor the congressional banking and currency committee indorse the measure in all its details. But they expect debate and conference in committee to do for it what was done for the banking and currency bill.

Specifically aimed to make easier the multiplication of agriculturists through a system of loans and supervised financing of farm operations, usually on a small scale, this legislation, if it becomes law, will no doubt profoundly affect all industries and callings that are directly or indirectly dependent on the soil and its products for their existence; and there are more of these than most persons know. Tenantry grows apace in the United States, in part because of difficulties in financing farming on a small scale, such difficulties as this rural credit system would tend to abolish. For lack of intensive methods used on small areas the supply of food for the urban consumer does not keep pace with his demands, whencefore high cost of living. The United States now proposes to make it easy for the man wishing only a small domain to get it on easy terms and to settle his debt similarly.

A radical departure of this kind, dealing with a basic calling and source of national wealth, must have for all students of social evolution more than ordinary interest, once it begins to cooperate. If for no other reason than because it is calculated to develop cooperative methods among a very individualistic group of Americans it would be worth studying. The farm land banks that will have the best social effect will be, we suppose, those that are cooperative rather than profit-making in type. But both sorts are provided for.

PROFESSOR TAFT tells Canada that it has the advantage of being in a position to profit by mistakes in politics and economics that are made across the border. This, however, should be a mutual and equitable profit-sharing matter.

ONE THING appears to be certain, if 25-pound radishes are to be produced habitually in the United States West those who are disposed to make greater use of the parcel post will not order them by the bunch.

SPEAKING of the excess of women over men in the new registration in Oregon, a newspaper in that state says, "Woman will run things yet." Perhaps what is meant is that she will continue to run things.

Mayor Curley's Inaugural Is Resolute

Rural Credit Bills Introduced